THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 10.

Kharkov Status Uncertain; Berlin-Tokyo Aid Plan; Hospital Insurance Hit

The World's Day—March 20, 1942

The War: Heavy Fighting in Southern Russia

Russia: Heavy fighting continued on southern Russian front, but situation at Kharkov remained confused and contradictory.

Japan: Japanese Navy announced it was "revising" its war regulations to conform with "extreme warfare based on retaliation and hatred" waged by United States and Britain.

Libya: Considerable Axis troop movements reported between El Mechili and Tmimi, with Italians telling of renewed patrol clashes and RAF announcing raid on airport at Maturba, Cirenaica.

Sea: Nazis claimed bombers sank merchant ship south of Portland, England. Lisbon reported British convoy attacked by Axis planes off southern coast of Portugal.

Australia: General MacArthur announced that he had been told by President Roosevelt to organize an offensive in Australia preparatory to aiding in the restoration of the Philippines.

Burma: Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell stated he had been put in command of all American forces in Burma, India and China.

In Europe: Madagascar Axis Exchange Spot?

Japan and Germany are going to try to exchange vital war supplies, possibly on the French island of Madagascar, the Earl of Selborne, new British Minister of Economic Warfare, predicted. London sources said Britain was keeping close watch on island to prevent supplies from reaching there.

Fernand de Brinon, Vichy Minister to Nazi-held Paris, was reported to have warned Marshal Pétain to discontinue Riom "war guilt" trial.

Correspondence between Prime Minister Churchill and Prime Minister Curtin of Australia over the appointment of Richard G. Casey as a member of the British War Cabinet is to be made public following political repercussions over the new post for the Australian Ambassador to Washington. [Page 7.]

Rumania issued a warning to Hungary, interpreted as resulting from German plans to cede portions of Rumanian Transylvania to the Hungarians.

First consignment of clothing, food and medical supplies dispatched by the Australian Red Cross has arrived in Moscow.

New England: Protest on Hospital Insurance

President Roosevelt's recommendation of compulsory hospital insurance was protested by the Massachusetts Medical Society. [Page 2.]

Training of highly skilled workers reached its greatest volume in New England history. [Page 2.]

Reduction in the retail price of milk can be effected as a result of adoption of every-other-day delivery, a conference of New England Agriculture Commissioners declared. [Page 2.]

A committee of the Rhode Island Senate urged the Government to compel downward revision of telephone rates in that State. [Page 2.]

Washington: Labor Allocation Next Fall?

President Roosevelt told a press conference that until next fall there probably will be enough workmen for the tasks of war production but that thereafter some labor shortages might occur. He said plans are not yet ready for a systematic allocation of labor to war industry under a man power mobilization program.

Congressional action was completed on the "second war powers bill" as the Senate agreed to elimination of compensation benefits to civilian defense workers. [Page 3.]

Robert R. Guthrie, resigned division head of the War Production Board, recalled by a House Military Subcommittee, repeated his charges that WPB officials had impeded conversion of some industries to war production.

The Senate confirmed President Roosevelt's nomination of Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainright—who succeeds Gen. Douglas MacArthur as commander on the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines—to be a lieutenant general.

Registration of men 45 to 65 for non-combatant service was set for April 27 by President Roosevelt. [Page 9.]

Sentence for perjury against George Hill, second secretary to Representative Fish (R) of New York, was reduced to 10 months to three years in prison by Judge F. Dickinson Letts. Previously he had been sentenced from two to six years. "I am convinced that you are a dupe," the Justice told Mr. Hill, "and have been misled." Mr. Hill was convicted of testifying falsely before a grand jury investigating Nazi propaganda activities.

Americas: U. S. Opens Road Office in Edmonton

Temporary offices were opened at Edmonton, Alberta, for the United States Public Roads Administration as its engineers and staff members arrived in preparation for surveys for the highway to Alaska.

National: Three Warships Launched in Day

Three warships were launched: the 10,000-ton light cruiser Birmingham at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Norfolk, Va., and the destroyers McCalla and Lardner at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Kearny, N. J.

The U. S. Destroyer Shaw was in drydock when it was bombed at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, its captain, Lieut. Commander W. G. Jones disclosed in Oakland, Calif. The forward magazine exploded, blowing off the bow but a makeshift bow enabled the ship to reach California and it did convoy duty en route, the commander said.

Victory by the United States can be achieved if public opinion is determined to win the war, but defeat is entirely possible for a nation victimized by irresolution and division, Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, declared in New York. [Page 8.]

Ten defendants in an alleged interstate bootleg liquor syndicate were convicted in Federal Court in New York on charges of conspiracy to cheat the Government of $1,600,000 in alcohol taxes. Two others were acquitted.

James Wheeler-Hill, former National Secretary of the German-American Bund, has been interned as an enemy alien, it was learned in New York.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Civil Defense Radio Network Ready for Air

Short-wave amateurs of Bay State to take over communications in case of telephone trouble.

By William R. Frye
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hundreds of tiny radio sending and receiving sets in the hands of amateur short-wave enthusiasts are today forming the links of a State-wide radio chain which will presently put civilian defense "on the air."

The newly-established and growing network of little radios will, when complete, link hundreds of air raid report centers with thousands of precinct warden stations so that instant contact can be made under the worst possible bombing conditions.

It is possible to disclose that the new system will use frequency modulation (FM) for many of its most important links.

Ready for Use

With the tiny hand radios, many of which are even now set up ready for use, rescue squads and auxiliary firemen can be summoned to regions hardest hit even if "high explosives" blasted gaping holes in the underground telephone cables.

Bitter British experience has proved, according to John A. Doremus, new Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety's "Radio Communications Branch," that one unfortunate hit by an "h. e." can cut all wire communications to and from an area as large as Boston.

Massachusetts will be prepared. The State administration has allocated $25,000 of the 1942 emergency budget for establishment of the short-wave network.

Excited over the prospect of taking to the air for civilian defense, 900 "hams" ranging in age from 15 to 80 are even now standing by for the final word to "go ahead" with first test broadcasts.

An O. K. from the Defense Communications Board in Washington—which has, of course, banned all amateur radio sending sets for the duration—is all that is now needed.

Early Approval

Mr. Doremus says he expects the O. K. this week or next.

If successful in the Bay State, the new system may be extended over all New England and the East Coast.

No fifth columnist could listen in on the wave length; no attacking planes could use the broadcasts as direction finders. Why? The

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Allies Gaining Air Might in Pacific; MacArthur Maps Major Offensive; Repeal of 40-Hour Law Opposed

Roosevelt figures show employees in many war plants already exceeding hour level.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20 — President Roosevelt released figures today showing that employees are working more than 40 hours a week in many war industries.

The figures were furnished by War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson, and supplemented Mr. Nelson's testimony and statistics yesterday before a congressional committee.

At the same time a Senate Committee today heard arguments of William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, against repeal of the overtime provision of the 40-hour law, while Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal took a similar position before a House committee.

Mr. Roosevelt said a February survey by Mr. Nelson showed workers in foundries and machine shops worked an average of 46.9 hours each week, and those in the electrical industry 45.4 hours.

Working Four Shifts

Workers in four-shift blast furnace operations average 39.8 hours a week each and 39.6 hours in smelting and refining of copper, lead and zinc, which also operates on a four-shift basis.

The highest national average cited by Mr. Roosevelt was the average of 55 hours a week worked by men in the production of machine tools.

Other weekly average hours by industry: Brass, bronze, and copper products, 46.1; aluminum manufacturing, 45.9; engines (turbines and airplanes), 51.1; aircraft and trains, 48.7; ships, 48.2; explosives, 44.9.

The President told of individual plants where the hourly averages were much higher. In one machine tool plant, workers averaged 77 hours a week in February. From the human point of view, he said, that is a little too much.

"Incentive Payments"

President Roosevelt described as a grand thing the offer of shipbuilding workers of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at San Francisco to work free on Sunday as their contribution to the war effort.

In testimony before a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee yes-

Continued on Page 19, Column 2

Wide World

Builders of a Road to Freedom

Yi tribesmen in Western Sikang Province, who are helping to build the new India-to-China highway intended to replace the Burma Road as the route over which war supplies will travel from the United Nations to China, listen to the daily Chinese lesson. These lessons are given in order to make these tribesmen a more integral part of the Chinese Republic.

Stilwell, leader of U. S. troops in China, India and Burma, also plans to take war to foe.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The sinking or damaging of 24 Japanese ships at various times during the past 10 days indicates that sufficient Allied air strength has now been assembled in Australia to cause at least a temporary halt in the triumphant progress of the Japanese.

While the Japanese are compelled to revise their plans, which appear to have involved the rapid occupation of New Guinea followed by an attack on Australia 300 miles away, the United Nations are having a breathing spell in which to strengthen their forces in Australia and Burma. In each field an American general has been given a leading role in the preparations and each today has announced a policy of vigorous attack.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who is due in Canberra March 24 to confer with the Australian War Council on his command in the island continent, declared that President Roosevelt had ordered him to organize an American offensive against Japan for "the primary purpose" of relieving the Philippines, although the President himself warned that reinforcements to Australia must take a long time. General MacArthur, it was announced from Washington, was accompanied on his trip from Bataan to Australia by 15 army officers and men, including five Brigadier Generals.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, who stated that he had been placed in command of all the United States forces in China, India and Burma, in addition to two Chinese armies fighting in Burma, warned, however, that more air support was necessary as a preliminary to attack.

As to actual operations, there was little definite news from New Guinea, where the Japanese landed nearly two weeks ago. An advance up the Markham River Valley, led by German missionaries, as reported yesterday by the Melbourne Sun's correspondent in New Guinea, received no confirmation, although the Japanese were stated to be active around the Markham—a valley which would lead them in roundabout fashion through jungle to Port Moresby, nearest port to Australia. Japanese planes once more raided this port.

In Burma, the threatened Japanese northward advance toward Mandalay had not materialized. The only definite news coming out of Tokyo is that Sumatra had been "completely occupied."

MacArthur's Statement:

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, new United Nations Commander in the Southwest Pacific, declared today that President Roosevelt had ordered him to organize an American offensive against Japan for the "primary purpose" of relieving the Philippines.

In the first interview he has granted since arriving in Australia after a spectacular dash from Bataan Peninsula, General MacArthur said:

"The President of the United States ordered me to break through the Japanese lines and proceed from Corregidor to Australia for the purpose, as I understand it, of organizing an American offensive against Japan.

"The primary purpose of this is the relief of the Philippines. I came through and I will return."

Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia announced that General MacArthur would reach Canberra March 24, to confer with the war council. "We will hold what we have and will take back what we lost," he said.

Stilwell's Post:

United States Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell announced today that he had been placed in command of

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Turks Await All-Out Drive By Hitler Against Russia

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 20—Foreign diplomatic circles in Ankara are much preoccupied with Hitler's spring offensive and the following opinions have been expressed to your correspondent:

1. It is generally felt in Ankara that Hitler will hurl the entire strength of Germany against Russia during the coming months in order to reach the vital Caucasian oil fields and attempt to smash the Russian armies. However, it is felt that the offensive may come later than expected for the reason that Hitler is having serious trouble with his Axis satellites, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria. Finland is reported so exhausted that it hardly counts from a military standpoint.

2. Certain informed foreign diplomats are concerned about reliable reports that the Axis has now concentrated large forces and armaments in the Greek islands, and it is thought that Hitler may be thinking of creating a diversion by attempting to menace Syria. However, foreign military experts think that an attack on Syria would be extremely difficult for the reason that the Nazis must capture Cyprus first and Axis bases are long distances from Cyprus and Syria itself. Furthermore, an attack against Syria would be costly in aircraft and material, and it is unlikely that Germany can afford to lose as extravagantly as it did in the Crete campaign. Still, the possibility of such an attack exists and it is felt that the Allies would do well to reinforce the Ninth Army in Syria and send as many planes as possible to Syrian air fields from the Middle East.

3. Increased Axis pressure on Turkey is anticipated, but no warlike measures. The Germans will probably attempt to frighten Turkey and attempt to extract fresh economic concessions from this country. Moreover, it is possible that Germany may sug-

Continued on Page 19, Column 4

Widening Rift Seen In Axis Satellites

By the Associated Press
London, March 20

The Vichy news agency, in a Bucharest dispatch published here by Reuters, reported yesterday that Prof. Mihail Antonescu, Rumania's acting Premier, virtually had warned Hungary not to provoke Rumania and had raised anew the issue of the disputed Province of Transylvania, which Hitler partitioned between the two nations.

In British circles this was seen as the first public and official expression of a quarrel often reported between Germany's two traditionally antagonistic satellites.

According to the Vichy agency dispatch, Premier Antonescu charged that the Rumanian Army had been insulted by "words and writings which are incompatible with the struggle we are waging in common with the engagements of the tripartite pact and with our sovereignty."

Sh-h-h, Adolf, Your Income Is Showing!

By British Press Service

LONDON, March 20—Adolf Hitler, violent critic of the "plutocrats," draws the largest private income in the world, according to the Times of London.

Hitler is sole owner of Zentral Verlag, the huge German publishing combine which has an annual turnover of about $280,000,000, employs more than 100,000 workers and shows a net profit of between $28,000,000 and $40,000,000

No balance sheets are ever published; no auditor is ever allowed to examine the books. By terms of a contract arranged between Hitler and the director of the whole structure, Hitler has complete and absolute control over the company's income.

What he does with the money is a mystery, the Times declares. "It comes to him, not as the Führer, but as the head of a private concern. It is said in Germany that the Berchtesgaden house and estate are kept up out of this income, but even the whole paraphernalia of electric lifts and brightly lit tunnels cannot account for more than a small fraction of the great sum."

The Times reports that Hitler's control began in 1921 when the Zentral Verlag der NSDAP (National Socialist Party) was registered as a company in the name of Hitler.

"At first its development was slow, but after Hitler took power, it grew quickly by the simple process of confiscating almost all competitors," said the Times. "In 1939 it took over the Jewish concerns of Mosse and Ullstein, two of the largest publishing houses.

"About the same time, it took over, again by confiscation, the famous Wolff News Agency. Now known as the German News Agency, this service has a complete monopoly in the German news field.

"Zentral Verlag owns practically all of the advertising agencies. All the party books and periodicals have also to be published through Zentral Verlag—which means that it gets all the profits, not merely from compulsory sales of Mein Kampf, but from the innumerable and lengthy books by Rosenberg, Goebbels and other Nazi leaders.

"In addition, almost all technical and professional periodicals in Germany are printed through the same channel — Hitler's Zentral Verlag.

"Its greatest business is in the publication of newspapers. It now owns two-thirds of all German newspapers outright in addition to drawing advertising revenue from 11 of the others. Each day more than 16,000,000 newspapers out of the total German circulation of 25,000,000 come from the Zentral Verlag. Income from their sale alone reaches $96,000,000 yearly."

Saltonstall Predicts Gas Rationing to Be General

Rationing of gasoline will be ultimately established on a nationwide basis, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall asserted today.

His statement was issued following a telephone conversation with J. C. Richdale, Massachusetts Fuel Oil Administrator, who is in New York on his way back from Washington where he conferred with Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Administrator.

"I talked with Mr. Richdale, who is in New York, this morning and he believes that ultimately gasoline rationing will be on a national basis," the Massachusetts Chief Executive told the press. "The authorities in Washington feel that a national rationing program is the fairest method.

"However, because of the extreme shortages of gasoline and fuel oil in the northeastern and northwestern states, it was necessary to put rationing in effect immediately in those states. At the present time there are huge gasoline and oil stocks in the Central states."

All New England governors including Governor Saltonstall, are on record insisting that rationing be established on a nationwide and not a sectional basis. Mr. Saltonstall reiterated that insistence when Mr. Ickes announced yesterday that rationing cards would be available in about six weeks.

Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, today planned to carry the fight for nation-wide rationing to Chicago where State Rationing Administrators from the entire nation are to meet to discuss sugar distribution and other problems.

At that conference the Administrators expect to learn definitely whether sugar is to be rationed or whether such plans have been abandoned as indicated from Washington.

While Mr. Parkman, before leaving for Chicago, said he had not learned whether gasoline rationing would be handled by the State and local rationing boards, Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, said the rationing boards will administer gasoline rationing.

Mr. Backman explained that the OPA is doing the policy work regarding rationing of gasoline and other products while the problem of administration is placed in the hands of the State and local rationing boards.

Meanwhile, Mr. Parkman announced that hereafter certificates authorizing purchase of tire and tubes for police and other law enforcement agencies will be granted only for those vehicles used "exclusively in the prevention and detection of crime."

He explained that the ruling will affect District Attorneys and some police officials inasmuch as original regulations permitted tires and tubes for vehicles use principally, not exclusively, for crime detection and prevention.

Reporter 'Tramps' to South Africa

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, March 20—It's pleasant to gaze seaward from this South African shore. I am still marveling over how I ever reached here after traveling more than 9,000 miles from Miami, 6,000 by plane in three days to Rio de Janeiro, then 3,000 miles across the South Atlantic in a bobbing tramp freighter.

When I embarked at Rio it looked unlikely that the vessel would get anywhere. Two prospective fellow passengers had one look and changed their minds, offering me odds that we wouldn't arrive. Though I was forewarned not to expect a luxury liner, I, too, wavered. At first glance the whole ship seemed tied together with bits of string and adhesive tape. It listed so heavily that it looked as if it might turn turtle at the dockside at any moment.

Some of Crew Quit

Apparently others shared this mistrust, for climbing the rickety gangplank I almost collided with several crew members going ashore with their bundles.

"They quit, no like trip," a ship's officer explained to me in broken English. "German submarine she sink one more Brazil ship today."

And I gathered from his expression that he was not enthused over the trip either.

This was my first taste of the general tenseness and nervousness that continued all the way across until sighting the South African patrol planes on our last day out.

Orders had just been received that the Brazilian ship be blacked out and painted gray like the belligerent vessels. Sailors rushed around with buckets smearing on the paint with brooms, mops, rags, and anything else handy without first cleaning or scraping the wood, so presently all the grime was swimming in paint, and for the duration of the voyage everything was sticky.

Once we sailed it wasn't so bad except for the dirt. The food though greasy was plentiful. The weather was ideal, week after week of sunny days, starry nights, the sea like a millpond.

This was fortunate as the top-heavy loading gave us a permanent 30 degree list, and I still walk as though my legs were of unequal lengths.

Watch for Surface Raider

The ship recalled Mother Goose's man who walked a crooked mile since owing to the list it wouldn't sail straight, and instead described an endless letter "S" all over the South Atlantic, which at any rate would probably fool any submarine attempting to aim a torpedo.

The Captain was chiefly concerned over a surface raider previously rumored in these waters or a possible Japanese-German naval rendezvous. We kept lifeboats suspended overside ready for an instant lowering, but except for

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

On Way to Middle East

To resume his news post with the British Middle East Command, Edmund Stevens is en route to Cairo.

But one can't just dash off direct to Egypt these days. First he went to South America. He has now arrived at Cape Town. And the Cape-to-Cairo journey is still ahead.

Cabling from South Africa today, Mr. Stevens contributes the fifth article in the "Correspondent's Diary" series—personal stories of personal experiences by the Monitor news men who cover the world. He adds a minor saga of the South Atlantic to war experiences which have ranged from the Finnish front to the heart of Ethiopia.

April 6 Set As Army Day

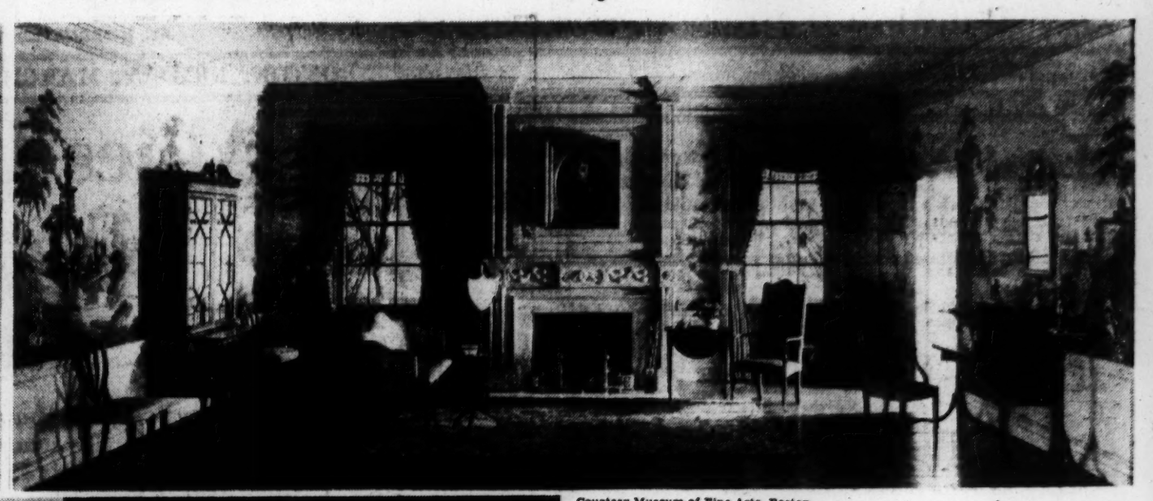
WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt today proclaimed Monday, April 6, as Army Day, but announced all of the armed services would participate in the observance as was done on Navy Day last fall.

Even Elfin Voices Seem to Be Heard in These Miniature Early American Rooms

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Prerevolutionary Kitchen

Kitchen-living room in Massachusetts house of seventeenth century. There are 37 American interiors in this exhibition, from Colonial times to the present. The tiny silver and pewter services are the work of expert craftsmen, including London silversmiths.



Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Early 19th Century Room

Parlor of Eagle House, Haverhill, Mass. Wallpapers are hand-painted reproductions of original papers of the period, 1818. Doors open and shut. Secretary drawers pull out. Fireplace moldings, cornices, mirror, barometer, rugs are all meticulously designed, according to records of furniture and furnishings of time.

By a Staff Photographer

Doing Cleaning Job on an Exhibition Miniature Interior

Mrs. L. W. Wilson, Curator of the miniature rooms given by Mrs. James Ward Thorne to the Art Institute of Chicago, making spic and span one of the American interiors which go on exhibition on Friday at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Wilson sweeps the rugs with a small paint brush. Even the tiny silver service has to be polished and draperies laundered.

Bay State Medical Society Hits Hospital Insurance Plan

Protest against the compulsory hospital insurance recently proposed by President Roosevelt has been voted by the Massachusetts Medical Society.

The Society is one of the first medical organizations in the country to record itself against the plan for hospitalization payments on which the Social Security Board is now working.

Objection was based on sentiment that Government insurance of the type indicated was not practicable, and would serve as a step toward compulsory sickness insurance.

The State Society has long opposed compulsory sickness insurance. As a preferable alternative, it is now initiating an organization of its own designed to promote sickness insurance of the voluntary kind.

Action taken by the Society is reported this week in its official organ, The New England Journal of Medicine. The proceedings show that Dr. Albert A. Hornor told the Council he did not "believe that we can hospitalize everybody who would be entitled to hospitalization under such a provision of taxation." He added that it was his belief if such a burden were thrown on hospitals at this time, hospital service would break down.

Dr. Michael A. Tighe, Secretary of the Society, related that a meeting had been held in Washington between officials of the Social Security Board and representatives of several of the national hospital associations and spokesmen for various Blue Cross hospital service organizations.

Those attending the conference came away from it with the definite impression that it was the intention of the Social Security Board to call upon Congress for an extension of the present social security coverage so as to include much greater numbers than it does now and to provide hospitalization for all so covered, Dr. Tighe continued.

The figures as to those who would be covered left the impression that this might be the first step in the realization of the National Health Program drawn up several years ago by the Interdepartmental Committee, composed of a group of Federal officials. Compulsory sickness insurance, Dr. Tighe recalled, was an integral part of this program.

On the basis that something should be done to combat the new compulsory insurance project before it took shape in the form of legislation, the Medical Society then voted to oppose such features as seemed harmful to the public and medical profession.

Lower R. I. Phone Rates Sought

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20 (AP)—Mentioning telephone rates in Providence as 18 per cent higher than in similar cities, a State Senate Committee today urged that full State and Federal authority be used to compel downward revision by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The Committee described the overlapping exchange system in the Providence area as "unjustly discriminatory" and rates as "unfair."

The telephone has become an economic necessity and no one, especially the working man and his family, should be longer overcharged because of legislative indifference and legislative "inaction," the committee reported.

The report was accompanied by a tabulation showing Providence residential rates 12 per cent higher than average and 27 per cent higher than the lowest in its population class, and business rates 18 per cent higher than average and 27 per cent above the lowest.

New England School Heads And Teachers Meet at Harvard

More than 1,000 New England school executives and teachers met in Cambridge today for the opening sessions of the two-day 51st annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers Association, under the sponsorship of the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

The program this afternoon at Littauer Center opened under the direction of Prof. Louis C. Zahner, head of the English Department at the Groton School, also professor of the Graduate School of Education at Harvard.

The forum topic was "What English Defends," and the speakers were: Prof. Theodore Spencer of Harvard; R. J. Dickman, Principal of the Winchester Junior High School; Laurence Jackson, principal of the High School of Commerce; Teresa Boylan, of the Palmer, Mass., High School; Christine Gibson, instructor in English at Wellesley College; and Robert White of the Psychological Clinic at Harvard.

Tonight the conference will be held in Sanders Theatre, under the chairmanship of Prof. William E. Hocking of Harvard, President of the Harvard Teachers Association.

Its theme will be, "Revealing Accounts of the Nations at War." Scheduled speakers: Charles A. Siepmann, of Harvard, formerly with the British Broadcasting Company, who will talk on "Inside Great Britain Today"; Prof. Sidney Fay, whose topic will be, "Inside Germany Today"; Samuel H. Cross, who will speak on "Inside Russia Today"; Payson Wilde, who will speak on "Inside Eastern Asia"; and John Slye, whose subject is "Inside the United States Today."

The conference will continue tomorrow, convening at 1:45 p. m. in Sanders Theater for a discussion of "Education in the Armed Forces," with Prof. Emeritus Charles Swain Thomas as chairman. Prof. Ralph B. Perry of Harvard, now serving as Co-ordinator for Civilian Lectures in the New England Area, will speak on "The Army Orientation Course in New England."

Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education; and Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation are also scheduled to take part in the conference.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. 71st annual show. Mechanics Hall. Open tonight until 10 p. m., and tomorrow (last day) from 1 to 10 p. m. Admission $1.10.

Lowell Institute lecture, "New Rome: East and West," by Dr. Edward Kennard Rand, one of a series on "The Building of Rome." At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Massachusetts' parole system will be opened to discussion by William M. Robinson, acting deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Correction, at a public forum sponsored by the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Division. At English High School auditorium, Montgomery Street, South End, at 8 p. m.

Old English and early American dancing may be enjoyed at a program arranged by the Boston Center of the Country Dance Society. At the Winsor School gymnasium, 8 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream," Shakespeare's immortal play, will be staged by the Drama Club of the Beaver Country Day School. In Bradley Hall, at the school, Hammond Street and Woodland Road, Brookline, at 8:15 p. m.

Symphony concert by the Pro Arte Symphony Orchestra. Harold Schwab, organist, will appear as soloist with the orchestra in Gullmant's Symphony No. 1. Other numbers on the program will be "Les Chants de la Mer," by Phillipe Gaubert, and "Spanish Rhapsody," by Albeniz. In Jordan Hall, at 8:15 p. m. Free to the public.

Dr. Hans Kohn, professor of modern European History at Smith College, will lecture on "Chances of Victory" in a discussion sponsored by the Winchester Smith College Club. At Winchester High School auditorium, 8:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Saturday

Nature film at the Museum of Natural History. "Haunts for the Camera Hunter," showing wild life photographed on the National Game refuges. Three showings, at 10 a. m., 11 a. m., and 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Gallery talk at Museum of Fine Arts. "The Karolik Collection," by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Free to the public at 11 a. m.

Beacon Hill guided tour. Register at the Hooker Monument, in front of the State House, at 2:30 p. m. The famous beacon, 1698 paving stones, Louisburg Square, Blackstone's House, and numerous literary locations. 50 cents charge.

French "Causerie" under the auspices of the Salon Française de Boston. Prof. André Morize, of Harvard University, will preside. At the Hotel Victoria, Dartmouth Street, at 3:15 p. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Rhode Island Bans the Sale of Fireworks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20—The customary last-minute rush of activity occurred in the Rhode Island Legislature this week as the forty-second legislative day, last day on which measures may be introduced without unanimous consent, came and went.

Out of this bustle of activity on Capitol Hill one measure which had received the support of dozens of civic organizations emerged safely. It was the bill banning the sale of fireworks, a measure designed to improve Rhode Island's poor record of safety during July Fourth celebrations. In the past few years this State has ranked near the bottom of the list in this respect.

The text of the fireworks bill enumerates a long list of noisemakers now banned for retail sale. It includes torpedoes, firecrackers, skyrockets, roman candles, bombs, and even the simple sparklers. The bill provides, however, that municipalities, fair associations, and other organizations can obtain a license to stage a fireworks display, but the display must be directed by a competent operator.

The Senate passed the bill this week after hearing Senator Charles T. Algren of East Greenwich explain the success achieved in other states which reduced the number of July Fourth mishaps after enacting similar legislation.

Some consolation was provided for small boys. The small paper caps used in cap pistols do not fall under the ban.

For violations of the act, a maximum fine of $1,000 is provided.

The Week in Rhode Island

40-Mile Speed Limit

Rhode Island swung into line behind Massachusetts and Connecticut this week reducing the maximum speed limit in the State to 40 miles an hour. Action was taken before President Roosevelt made his appeal to the various Governors recommending the 40-mile limit.

The Governor's Council of Highway Safety, headed by Judge Patrick P. Curran, first made the proposal as a wartime measure to help in conservation of tires and gasoline. Wilfred J. Paquin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, immediately indorsed the proposal and put it into effect with a penalty of 10-day suspension of licenses for violators.

All the signs along Rhode Island highways which indicate maximum speeds permissible and which now read more than "40" will be withdrawn this week, relettered and put back in place.

The Highway Safety Council mentioned two reasons for its recommendation. First, it said, tires wear out twice as fast at 60 miles an hour as at 40 and there is a national need to conserve rubber. Second, it pointed out that retreaded and recapped tires in general cannot be operated safely at high speeds.

New Forest Fire Fighting

A new system for combatting forest fires in Rhode Island was proposed this week by Eric G. Jacobson, State Forester. The plan, which Mr. Jacobson says has been tried out with success in Massachusetts, provides for one-man fire patrols in each of the State's communities where there is any forest fire hazard. He would have each city and town appoint a patrol warden to serve until the snow flies, the warden's pay to be met half by the community and half by the State.

This plan will be discussed this coming week-end at a meeting of all the State's fire wardens called by Samuel W. Smith, Jr., Administrator of the State Office of Forests and Parks.

Other problems have appeared this year as the State prepares to meet the forest fire danger. Priorities have made it difficult to obtain new fire-fighting equipment and a man power shortage has developed because many young men have either joined the services or taken jobs in war industries.

Six of the State's seven fire lookout towers are now being maintained, and the seventh is expected to be in use by next week. The towers are not maintained during the winter.

The Civilian Defense organizations in Rhode Island gradually are moving to a level of wartime efficiency. A series of sectional blackouts has been carried out to test the arrangements and blackouts on a much larger scale are planned for coming weeks.

Providence has had two partial blackouts, each one covering only a small part of the City. Warwick held a City-wide blackout last night.

Col. Earl C. Webster, Director of the State Council of Defense, announced this week that the first big regional blackout will be held soon after Easter. It will cover Providence, East Providence, North Providence, Cranston, Johnston, and Warwick.

Alas, No Switches

Meanwhile the problem of obtaining air raid signals continues to bother the various defense councils in the municipalities. The first batch of sirens for Providence arrived this week, but it was discovered that electrical equipment was unavailable and the sirens could not be set up for use until the proper switches are obtained. Providence decided upon sirens as the best device, but most of the other cities have already ordered air horns. A few towns are using makeshift alarms — homemade sirens or old factory whistles.

Alarm Signals Delayed

Difficulty in obtaining electrical equipment also has held up a plan announced by Herbert M. Sherwood, Chairman of the Providence Defense Council, for providing alarm signals at various factories and plants in the Providence area.

The plan was to install a system of lights at those plants which now have fire alarm boxes. Yellow, blue and red warning lights would be installed to be operated from the central warning center in the city.

Will Head Student Body

By a Staff Photographer

Radcliffe College Leaders

These Radcliffe girls were elected this morning to head the Student Government Association. Top: Marion Gunn '43, Worcester, Mass., Vice-President. Below: Mildred Ghirardini '43, Belmont, Mass., President. Left: Elaine Fritz '44, Litchfield, Conn., Treasurer. Right: Zika Bakeeff '44, Weston, Mass., Secretary.

Alternate Day Milk Delivery Is Expected to Lower Prices

Declaring that savings up to 50 per cent in the costs of distributing milk to country stations can be expected from the wartime every other day delivery system, the New England Conference of Agricultural Commissioners today proposed a radical reduction in the price of milk to consumers.

Actual reduction in truck costs was figured at between 30 and 40 per cent, although milk companies have stated that such reductions were in tire use or mileage rather than actual operating costs.

The Commissioners stated that they were going to recommend that each State take decisive steps to place the more obvious savings on an industry-wide basis in order that consumers might share in the economies. The consumers are playing their part, the Conference stated, by helping to make these economies possible by accepting the inconvenience of alternate day deliveries.

The proposal issued through the New England Council follows the line of reasoning adopted by several spokesmen of the dairy industry in a series of articles now running in The Christian Science Monitor. The dairymen advocated that wartime economies might be extended for the benefit of the whole industry into the post-war era.

Milk company officials upon being approached with the proposal, pointed out that most expenditures having to do with the operation of trucks were stationary like taxes and insurance and that labor savings were discounted because no one was being laid off. The purpose of every-other-day deliveries, they stated, was tire and gasoline conservation only.

While some savings were affected, they stated, other costs of the industry have gone up to offset any possible reduction in milk prices to consumers.

The Commissioners attending the conference in the offices of the New England Council were: Carl R. Smith, Maine; Andrew L. Felker, New Hampshire; E. H. Jones, Vermont; Mark H. Galusha, Massachusetts; Dr. Raymond G. Bressler, Rhode Island, and Elliott Platt, representing Olcott F. King, Connecticut.

Thousands of Young Men Train For War Work in N. E. Plants

The war industry plants of New England are training thousands of young men to be competent skilled mechanics—a two to four year job. Never has the region seen such an apprentice boom.

Gains being made in bringing on the new crop of highly skilled workmen were reported here today by the Apprenticeship Unit of the United States Department of Labor.

Headquarters of Region No. 1, comprising New England, New York and the upper part of New Jersey, are located in Boston. Thirty field men work out of here, contacting employers, labor groups and educators.

Fourteen field offices are sprinkled over the territory.

The whole organization is devoted to encouraging the adoption of the minimum standards recommended by the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training and the various State Apprentice Councils.

Effort is being concentrated on industries with war contracts. Besides helping with apprentices, the staff offers assistance with any briefer training program needed.

The new interest in apprentice training has its origin in war production. Before Hitler there were not many plants in New England that had apprentice systems. It costs money to provide the supervision to see that boys are taught a trade by journeymen out in the plant.

Only major companies as a rule had apprentice systems, but some of these were old and famous. Today quite a number of the lesser concerns have taken on the training. Yet a considerable percentage of the eligible have not.

There is no short cut to producing the individual mechanic of top-notch skill. While the colleges may shorten their time, no way has been found to cut a year or two off the apprentice courses, though a good many companies are intensifying their program as the colleges are doing.

Incidentally, apprentices do not represent an entire cost to the employer. They are valuable to the current business because they are working on production.

Labor is also giving good cooperation in this region, apprentice officials comment. They point out that apprentice training is a joint responsibility of labor and management. The veteran journeyman has to be sold to the value of imparting his skill to the young fellow who later may take over his job.

Everything is done on a voluntary, promotional basis, without compulsion. The federal officials simply take what has been worked out in other companies with success and indicate how this experience may be applied in the new concern. Part, all or none may be accepted.

The number of apprenticeship systems has increased around 40 per cent over the country during the past year. March of last year saw 827 systems, last month 1,447. Interest in apprentice training in New England in comparison with other industrial centers stands up very favorably.

Haverhill Man Fined $100 In Illicit Liquor Case

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 20 (AP)—August Bekszia, arrested in an investigation of the passing of William Sewasky, Tuesday, was fined $100 for keeping illicit liquor.

After Mr. Sewasky's passing, his son, William, Jr., told police his father drank moonshine purchased at the dwelling in which Mr. Bekszia resided.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperature this afternoon and tonight with lowest tonight near freezing. Diminishing winds this afternoon and tonight, becoming gentle tonight.

Southwest Maine: Slightly colder tonight, with diminishing winds.

Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts: Continued moderate temperature tonight, with diminishing winds.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:37 p. m.: height, 9.4 feet.
Saturday, 3:55 a. m.: height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:25 p. m.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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BOSTON and MAINE

Guatemala-Based U. S. Planes Patrol Canal Ceaselessly

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, March 20 (AP)—United States bombing planes, ready for any eventuality, now are carrying out important patrols in defense of Central America and the Panama Canal from an air base "somewhere in Guatemala."

Bearing heavy loads of explosives, the planes maintain a ceaseless vigil far out over the tossing waters of the Pacific and the sunny Caribbean.

The base from which they are operating was established with the co-operation of the Guatemalan Government which, like other Central American republics, declared war upon the Axis powers after the Japanese sneak-attack upon Pearl Harbor.

Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, heading the Caribbean Defense Command, has just completed an inspection of the base accompanied by high-ranking officers of the United States Air Force and American newspapermen — the first correspondents permitted to visit the airfield.

The group arrived in the field in the General's plane, with Andrews himself at the controls, to find the place a beehive of activity.

Guatemalan workmen—many of them Mayans—were busily engaged in improving facilities at the field and constructing quarters for ground troops who have been assigned to guard the base and equipment.

United States planes were coming and going constantly on their patrol missions. Morale obviously was high and the bomber crews—under command of Maj. Samuel Gurney, Jr., of Ridgewood, N. J.—were keyed for action.

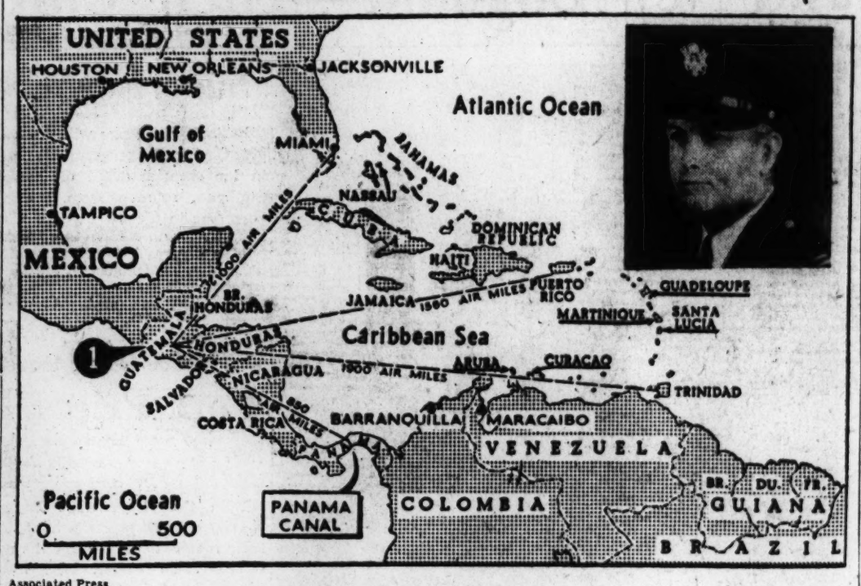
Both officers and men are utilizing even their spare time to study all angles of the job assigned them. They have become familiar with the appearance, armaments and range of Axis warships—especially aircraft carriers—from continual study of scale models, and know the different types of carrier-based enemy planes and their respective fire power.

The airmen have studied all possible methods of attacks which the Axis might launch by sea or air with a view to halting any assault before it ever reaches the shores of this hemisphere.

Incoming reconnaissance patrols daily engage in mock warfare with fighter planes based on this airdrome so bomber and pursuit pilots may gain valuable experience.

Guatemalan Air Corps planes are based on the same field and the presence of numerous United States-trained Guatemalan airmen simplifies matters of co-ordination, since they are familiar with American methods.

American Planes Roar Protection in Caribbean



Associated Press

Map Shows Strategic Area

United States bombing planes, based somewhere in Guatemala, join those in the Canal Zone in doing patrol duty guarding Central America and the Panama Canal. They range long distances out over the Caribbean carrying heavy loads of explosives and ready for any action at any time. Approximate air distances are shown on the map and in the inset is Lieut. Col. Milo Clark of the Army Air Corps, commander of the new United States Base in Central America.

Sideglances in Washington: Nascent News

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Historic Secret: One of the biggest military secrets of the war almost leaked out prematurely this week.

The day before Gen. Douglas MacArthur landed in Australia, the United States Military Academy was due to receive anniversary greetings from him.

The message came through signed by Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, who had already taken over the Philippine operations. Newsmen, if they thought, surmised General MacArthur was just too busy to send the message.

Bible-readers: Office of Price Administration officials are quoting two Biblical verses, one in support of their tire rationing program and the other, a warning against undue raids on the nation's honey supply.

The first: Isaiah 3:18: "In that day the Lord will take away the bravery of their tinkling ornaments about their feet, and their cauls, and their round tires like the moon."

The second: Proverbs 25:27: "It is not good to eat much honey."

Too Sugary: John E. Hamm, OPA rationing chief, says he gets so tired of hearing about sugar at the office, that he has even sworn off "sweetie" as a term of endearment for his wife.

100 per cent blackout: Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is just back from a trip to the Canal Zone that was so surrounded with secrecy he missed an elaborate air show of fighter planes planned in his honor.

As his plane approached the Canal Zone, the window curtains were all sealed down so the passengers could not observe fortifications beneath. During the "blackout" the plane escort came and went. Nobody had told Mr. Stimson to expect it and he didn't hear about it until he landed.

White House substitutes: If you go to the White House to lunch these days you get a fruit salad as your only dessert.

Here are two, released by Mrs. Henrietta F. Nesbitt, White House housekeeper.

Bar de luc salad: Use either cottage cheese or cream cheese on lettuce leaves. Put over it currant conserve. Serve with the salad a French dressing with tarragon or mint or some herb as flavoring.

Apricot salad: Sliced canned apricots are placed on lettuce leaves. Spread over the apricots finely chopped walnuts and French dressing. In this dressing use the juice of apricot, cider vinegar and a tiny bit of sugar.

If letters were votes!: If a Senator gets a lot of mail, it doesn't necessarily mean he's popular, but just that he comes from a populous state.

A Jan. 8 to Feb. 28 count made in the Senate Post Office for appropriation purposes showed that of the first 10, only Senators C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois, Willard Tydings of Maryland, and Harry F. Byrd of Virginia got more letters than their share.

When he heard that he was rated No. 1, with 20,488 letters received, Republican Senator Brooks, now in the midst of a primary campaign, issued a statement to the folks back home pointing out that Senator Scott W. Lucas his Democratic colleague was only seventh on the list.

Illinois Man's Luncheon Hour Devoted to Defense

GRANITE CITY, Ill., March 20 (AP)—At 61, Harry Sabol is considered too old for service with armed forces but he has found another method of making a contribution to national defense.

He spends his weekday luncheon hours and Sunday mornings in a house-to-house sale of defense stamps. Purchasers of $10 in stamps receive a bonus of 50 cents in stamps at Mr. Sabol's expense.

Casualty Benefits Are Denied To Civilian Defense Workers

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The Senate completed congressional action on the "second war powers bill" yesterday by agreeing to elimination of compensation benefits for civilian defense workers, such as air raid wardens, who are injured while on duty.

The House had objected to inclusion of this provision, contending the question should be considered in separate legislation. As finally passed, the omnibus measure included these provisions:

Free postage for all persons in the armed services.

Exemption of part-time employees—such as air raid wardens and Draft Board members—from the Hatch Act's prohibitions against political activities by Government employees. Some part-time workers, including "dollar-a-year" men, and others dealing with contracts and procurement would be subject to the Act's ban.

Authority for the Government to examine books and accounts of all war contractors including subcontractors. Senator O'Mahoney (D), of Wyoming, said this would enable the Government to control profits and would permit vast savings on cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.

Direct Treasury Sales

Authority for the Treasury to sell Government securities directly to the Federal Reserve System, up to $5,000,000,000 at any one time. At present, Federal Reserve purchases of such securities must be on the open market.

Authority to coin five-cent pieces of mixed silver and copper in order that nickel ordinarily used may be diverted to war production.

Simplified naturalization procedure for all aliens serving in the armed forces, providing they entered this country legally.

Authority to the Treasury to accept special gifts and services. Some 15,000 persons have made such offers since Pearl Harbor, at a rate of about $3,000,000 a year.

Authority to the Census Bureau to gather special wartime data, to eliminate routine peacetime surveys, and to make vital data available to proper authorities. Officials said present law forbade the Census Bureau to supply lists of Japanese aliens to military authorities.

Special wartime power over motor carriers and water carriers to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The authority would be similar to that now exercised over railroads.

Lower Property Barriers

Expansion of present power to acquire and dispose of property needed for the war effort.

Extension of priorities authority so that tools and machines as well as materials could be allocated. A new penalty section would permit a fine of $10,000 and a year in prison for violations of priority orders.

Waiver of maritime regulations, including navigation and inspection laws, when necessary for emergency movement of troops and materials.

Authority to requisition machinery and tools now in use for civilian production or part-time war production.

Authority to assign manpower of the Civilian Conservation Corps to protect war industries and vital civilian utilities and resources.

The first War Powers Act was speeded through Congress last December. It re-enacted many statutes of the last war including espionage laws and similar measures. The present measure was described by Administration officials as bringing the older law up to date to meet conditions of modern warfare.

G. M., U. A. W. Split on War Double Time Pay

By the Associated Press

General Motors Corporation officials, entering into contract negotiations today with representatives of the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organization) at Detroit, made public nine counter-proposals, including a suggestion that payment of double time under any circumstances be eliminated for the duration of the war.

One of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. demands is for continuation of double wages for holiday work, with Armistice Day added to the holiday list. Other demands include a flat $1 a day pay increase and wage boosts every 90 days based on cost of living.

In addition to eliminating double time, the G. M. proposals, signed by H. W. Anderson, Vice-President in Charge of Personnel, include:

Discontinue in union publications attacks and accusations of "speedup" on management's efforts to increase war production.

Establish the right of management to set up any system of shifts it believes necessary to speed war production.

Cease union opposition to individual piece-work and other incentive methods of pay, with any such change to be negotiated with the Shop Committee before being placed in effect.

Provide for wage differentials in certain job classifications, so that employees who produce more and better work may be rewarded by payment of the maximum rate.

Promotions or transfers to higher paid jobs to be made on the basis of merit, ability and performance of the employee.

Reduce by 50 per cent the number of union committeemen for handling complaints in the plants.

President C. E. Wilson of General Motors proposed that the negotiations be open to the press, but Walter Reuther, head of the Union's General Motors Division, took an opposite stand, holding that the proceedings should be protected from "public controversy" and "anti-labor hysteria."

Other labor and strike developments:

Richmond, Calif.—Normal production was resumed at the Richmond Shipyard No. 1, with the return of 1,000 workers who walked off the job March 18.

Rumors that other shipyards were operating on a 10-hour day, with double time for the two extra hours, were blamed by the company for the work stoppage.

Possibility that the rumors had been spread in an attempt at sabotage was investigated.

Niles, Ohio—Work resumed at the Niles Steel Products Plant of Republic Steel Corporation after members of SWOC Local 2347 voted to return to work.

The walkout, characterized by James C. Quinn, SWOC Subregional Director, is unauthorized, began March 18 when, union members said, the management refused to negotiate a grievance involving a 10-cent hourly blanket increase.

Weehawken, N. J. — Three large merchant vessels were tied up at ALCOA steamship piers as 258 members of the International Longshoremen's Association (American Federation of Labor) went on strike in a dispute over a union member's discharged.

The longshoremen halted loading war materials on the freighters and the New Jersey State Mediation Board immediately began conferences with international union officials and representatives of the loading contractor, the John W. McGrath Corporation of New York.

San Francisco—At the request of the War Labor Board, A. F. of L. unions removed pickets from 18 hotels which have been struck since Aug. 30. The Board assumed jurisdiction of the strike and said it would hold a public hearing in Washington April 2.

The strike followed demands of the A. F. of L. Joint Board of Culinary Workers for a unon shop, higher wages and improved working conditions. The hotels have remained in operation.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Gov. Forrest C. Donnell said he would declare martial law to preserve law and order before erection work is resumed on a housing unit for TNT plant workers at Wentzville, scene of a recent labor dispute.

Several C. I. O. workers erecting the pre-fabricated dwellings were driven from their jobs March 2 by a group of men they charged were members of the A. F. of L., working on utilities installations in the same project.

All work was shut down immediately, but the utilities construction was resumed March 16 by A. F. of L. men, and the Farm Security Administrator, in charge of the project, has notified the Governor that work on the dwellings will be resumed as soon as the utilities are installed, about March 24.

San Francisco—The Shell Oil Company said it would pay married men employees called into the military forces enough to make their service pay match as closely as possible their salary while with the firm.

The company said it would make a man's service pay equal his original salary, providing Shell's share does not exceed half of the original.

Nazis Propagandize Guatemala; Have Hold Through Plantations

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala March 20 (AP)—An intensive propaganda campaign being waged by Germans in this Central American country—from which important United States air patrols now are operating in defense of the Panama Canal—is causing concern to persons interested in the United Nations' war effort.

The Guatemalan Government has sent 115 Germans, considered dangerous, to the United States for internment, but many more still remain.

Some quarters estimate there still are 5,000 Germans in Guatemala, and complete surveillance of this group is a large problem for this small country.

Reliable informants say that in this group is Anita Raeder de Diestel, daughter of Grand Admiral Erich Daeder, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, who is serving as caretaker of the deserted German Legation and apparently mingling freely with other Germans.

Guatemala's problem is made more difficult by the fact the Germans' extensive coffee plantation interests are deeply entwined with the nation's economic position.

Well-qualified American sources say the Germans are making capital of every situation for propaganda purposes.

For instance, letters written by Germans describing the fine treatment they are receiving in internment camps in the United States are cited as evidence that the North Americans fear they cannot win the war. The German prisoners are being treated so well, say the propagandists, to avoid German reprisals after the war.

The propagandists also are conducting a whispering campaign in an effort to persuade the Guatemalans that United States air patrols now operating here are the product of "Yankee imperialism" and will only make the country liable to an attack by the Axis powers.

This campaign ignores the fact that Guatemala was one of the first Central American powers to declare war on the Axis after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Some persons innocently help the propagandists spread their rumors and false tales by retailing them as gossip, it was asserted.

The activity of Axis agents also appears definitely to involve espionage, informants added, because numerous firms and citizens have received telephone calls from persons seeking to elicit shipping and military information under assumed names.

Damage Insurance Rates Proposed

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Property owners would pay from 10 cents per $100 upward for Government insurance against damage from enemy attack under tentative rates proposed by Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones.

The rates were contained in a letter Secretary Jones sent Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut and made public by the latter as Congress approved and sent to the President the bill authorizing up to $1,000,000,000 for a war damage insurance program.

The measure originally passed the Senate providing for free insurance up to $15,000, but this was finally changed in the House and in conference to require premium payments.

Mr. Jones, as head of the War Damage Corporation, said "our thought" as to appropriate rates is as follows:

Ten to 15 cents per $100 coverage for farms, dwellings, and commercial properties up to $10,000; from 15 to 20 cents per $100 coverage on such risks between $10,000 and $25,000, and graduated rates on all amounts above $25,000.

Although there had been some talk of giving property owners in the coastal areas a different rate, Mr. Jones said the WDC was of the opinion that "since losses resulting from the war are a national responsibility, there should be no discrimination in rates because of geographical location."

Criterion of Maximum Output Set for Canadian Program

MONTREAL, March 20 (AP)—Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board, told a joint Service Club audience today that "the competitive system must go, to be replaced by one based entirely upon the criterion of maximum production."

Mr. Gordon, who directs operations of Canada's price-ceiling machinery, called for a "complete inventory" of the Dominion's productive power, and warned hat Canadians must be prepared to "give up all our choices and preferences and accustom ourselves to a standard of living based on bare essentials."

"Selfish or private interest must be ruled put completely," he declared.

He said Canadians still had no conception of the meaning of total war, and added:

"And so it will remain until we are seized with the sense of terrible urgency. . . . Each citizen should regard himself as his brother's keeper, and let it be known that the evader of wartime regulations is a creature unfit for human association, to be hurried away to the punishment he so richly deserves."

"Let us paraphrase Abraham Lincoln," Mr. Gordon declared. "Let it be regimentation of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Japanese for Interior Ontario

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, March 20 (CP)—Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell has announced arrangements have been completed for the transfer of 3,000 male Japanese nationals from the British Columbia coastal defense zone to northern Ontario for work in the forests.

[Premier Hepburn of Ontario said at Toronto that British Columbia Japanese might be brought into Ontario for work if Federal authorities would take responsibility for policing them and Ontario were assured there would be no charge to the Province or communities affected.]

Mr. Mitchell said the Japanese would go to work in pulp mills and logging camps in northern Ontario at points far removed from any city. The 3,000 will represent almost half the male Japanese national population of the Province.

More than 1,000 of them have already been sent to road work camps, chiefly near the Alberta-British Columbia border.

Mr. Mitchell said he had received word from Peter Heenan, Ontario Minister of Lands, that the Eastern Province would be willing to take from 2,000 to 3,000 Japanese nationals.

Japanese have been active in the British Columbia logging industry for many years.

It is not known here whether loggers and mill workers will be given preference in the movement of Japanese to Ontario. Details are now being worked out by the Department of Labor, the Ontario Government, and the British Columbia Security Commission, which is handling the removal of Japanese from the Pacific Coast.

$25 Bond for Essay On U. S. Objectives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENT, Ohio, March 20 — To stimulate youth's interest in the objectives for which the United States is fighting, Dr. K. C. Leebrick, president of Kent State University, has offered a $25 defense bond to the Kent State University student, or former student now in service, writing the best essay on "What We Are Fighting For in This War."

"There has been a great deal of confusion in the minds of students as to just why the United States is fighting this war," said Dr. Leebrick, "and I hope this contest will stimulate a bit of clear thinking among our students and that we can find some statement which clearly and precisely describes the aim of our war efforts."

The essays are to be honest statements of the students' opinions. Manuscripts are not to exceed 250 words and are to be submitted on or before March 30. A committee of five members, composed of one faculty member, one graduate student, and three undergraduate students has been selected to judge the entries.

Five Girls Plead Guilty

ESPANOLA, Ont., March 20 (AP)—Five teen-age Canadian girls pleaded guilty to charges of communicating with prisoners of war after a police corporal testified that letters which one of them mailed to the United States on the prisoners' behalf "might have contained information very valuable to the enemy."

In 1939, The Lexington established a minimum rate—*and has not raised it since!* More than one-half the total number of rooms in the entire hotel are, now as before, priced at $4...*all outside with combination tub and shower, circulating ice-water, full-length mirror and four-station radio.* Double rooms from $5.50; suites from $12...at *"New York's Friendly Hotel."*

Hotel Lexington

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Spring FLOWER SHOW

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Admission 1/0 in uniform

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1. —Brush your clothes thoroughly, often, and prevent the accumulation of dust, grit, etc., which work into the fabric, and shorten the life of your suits, coats and trousers.

2. —Have your clothes dry-cleaned regularly by a competent, reliable cleaner . . . and when not in service, preserve their good looks and shape by hanging them on a curved wooden hanger.

3. —Change your clothes as often as possible. While you wear them, they absorb body moisture and are under constant strain. Give them a rest, and let the air get to them. You will thus add a surprisingly long time to their serviceability.

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STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

New York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Scranton, Pa.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Johnstown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Boston's Traffic Problems Are Reviewed

Under the program topic, "Municipal Affairs," the Boston City Federation of Organizations this morning heard a discussion of the city's transportation problems by Charles A. Coyle, Director of Public Relations for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Transit Commission. The meeting was held at the Y. W. C. A., with Mrs. Felix Forte, Chairman of the program.

Colonel Sullivan, who was the first of the two speakers, dealt with various phases of street railway transportation in Boston, from the early days when horsecars rattled their way along the streets, to the present era of subways, elevateds and buses. He described the mechanical difficulties encountered in the construction of tunnels and subways and discussed, in detail, the legislative processes and methods of financing required in order to carry out transit improvements.

Colonel Sullivan presented a graphic picture of the complicated organization and machinery that went into the comfortable ten-cent ride which had brought many of his listeners to the meeting.

Traffic Artery

Mr. Coyle talked on the proposed legislation designed to provide a Central Traffic Artery through Boston. The Central Traffic Artery Bill, he said, seeks to link up through Boston on an express highway, the great north-south traffic arteries previously built to the edges of the city. Ramps, he explained, would lead down from the overhead express route to focal trading centers and main connecting arteries like Sumner Tunnel. Surface intersections with other thoroughfares would be underpassed or overpassed.

This plan, he said, would enable traffic to get through and out of the city in less than a quarter of the time it now takes, and would bring incoming traffic, bound for the central zones, into the city more than four times as fast as it now comes.

The Central Artery, said Mr. Coyle, would particularly benefit motor trucking and would eliminate the truck traffic congestion in Boston which is the worst in Massachusetts.

Action Expected

Asked whether he believed such a project had any chance of survival or of action upon it during the war period, Mr. Coyle said he looked for some kind of action by the time of the next session of the Legislature.

"This strictly comes under the terms of defense," he declared, and explained that an overhead highway through the city is the least expensive method of providing a traffic artery giving easy access to the forts and army camps in this area and connecting Massachusetts towns and cities to the north and south.

When this bill last came before the Legislature and was defeated, Mr. Coyle pointed out that it was nevertheless voted to appropriate $250,00 for further study of the entire State's traffic problem, with the understanding that when action was taken, Boston's problem would head the list for solution.

Mrs. C. J. Cook, President of the Federation, presided today at the business session.

Fathoming Mutual Problems Seen as Best Postwar Policy

Asserting his belief that world antagonisms are the products of ignorance, Dr. Josef A. Hanc, former Consul of Czechoslovakia, and now lecturer at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts College, addressed members of the International Institute of Boston at their annual dinner meeting at the Twentieth Century Clubrooms, 3 Joy Street, last night.

Dr. Hanc urged a greater understanding of one another's problems as the best policy to follow toward postwar reconstruction. The United States, he added, has been a pioneer in this development of an appreciation of the best qualities of those of various nationalities and in the building of American culture. He pictured the Institute as the nucleus of future postwar organization and cooperation among those of many racial origins.

At a brief business meeting preceding Dr. Hanc's address, these Board members were re-elected for another three-year term: Mrs. Reginald W. Bird, Mrs. Harold B. Cranshaw, Dr. Basil C. Despotes, Mrs. J. Urban Edgren, Mrs. Jaakko J. Mikkola, Prof. Joseph H. Sasserno, and Mrs. David R. Sigourney. Two new Board members were elected for a three-year term: Chester T. Skibinski and Dickran H. Boyajian.

Officers named were: Robert H. Loomis, President; Albert B. Carter, First Vice-President; Miss Marion Blackwell, Executive Secretary; Mrs. Harold Granshaw, Secretary, and George E. Lodgen, Treasurer.

Mr. Loomis presided, and Prof. Michael Karpovich served as toastmaster. Entertainment included music of Greece by Miss Thalia Cantaro and folk songs and dances of Poland by members of the Polonaise Society of Boston.

Newton's Women's Educational Club To Meet March 27

Chief of next week's events on the program of the West Newton Women's Educational Club is the regular meeting to be held at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, March 27, in the parish house of the Second Congregational Church.

Mrs. Lewis A. Putnam's review of "Books that Blossom in the Spring" will feature the meeting, at which Mrs. Gordon S. Heath, President, will preside. In charge of the program is Mrs. C. Warren Howe.

After the meeting there will be a reception to new members and a refreshment hour conducted by the hospitality committee, Mrs. Karl Boegner, Chairman.

The Travel Class of the club meets Monday at 2 o'clock at the home of Mrs. R. O. Littlefield, 25 Walnut Place, Newtonville, when Mrs. Carl E. Carlson and Mrs. B. Howard Lester will read papers on the respective subjects of "Pins" and "Maryland."

On the following morning at 10 o'clock members of the club will meet for sewing at the Newton Hospital.

By a Staff Photographer

Polish Dancers at Institute Meeting

After-dinner entertainment at the annual meeting of the International Institute of Boston, held last evening at the Twentieth Century Clubrooms, included folk songs and dances of Poland by members of the Polonaise Society, one of the Institute groups. Taking part were (left to right), Lydia Boczkowska and Irene Zakrzewska.

Surprise Debut of Vermont Singer at Opera

Boston opera goers witnessed an event not on the program last night in the surprise debut of Maxine Stellman, soprano from Brattleboro, Vt., in the third act of "Lohengrin," with which the Metropolitan Opera Association opened its Boston engagement at the Metropolitan Theater.

Miss Stellman replaced Astrid Varnay, young Swedish-American soprano, whose voice was affected by the excessive heat backstage and who withdrew after singing the role of Elsa during the first two acts. Miss Varnay, who made a brilliant debut in New York this season, also sang for the first time in Boston in last night's opera.

Miss Stellman's good sportsmanship in stepping into the role between acts, so to speak, was generously applauded by the audience, and was exceptionally notable since the young Vermont singer, although an understudy for the role of Elsa, had neither sung nor rehearsed it previously with the company.

Last night's opera opening of the 10-day Boston engagement lacked the glamour and glitter of other years, that is, as far as the audience was concerned. Ermine and orchids, and shiny limousines sweeping up to the marquee were supplanted, for the most part, by daytime frocks with modest gardenias or camellias for adornment, and by a procession of taxicabs rather than private cars.

Hope for Pinza Release

There were, of course, jewels and formal gowns, white ties and tails, reminiscent of pre-war times, but in the main it was not a first-night audience of the "opera as usual" variety. This is not to say that there was any let-down in attendance or enthusiasm, however, for the "Met" was well-packed with thousands who like their opera, war or no war.

Uniforms were conspicuous throughout the house, and included among these were the 50 soldiers and sailors who were the invited guests of the Opera Association.

Another bit of news of interest to opera fans was the "hope" expressed last night by Edward Johnson, General Manager for the Association, that Ezio Pinza, Italian bass-baritone, now detained at Ellis Island by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, might be released in time to sing his scheduled roles during the Boston engagement.

Mr. Pinza, who was to sing here in the "Barber of Seville" on Saturday evening, in "La Bohème" on Wednesday evening, and in "Faust" at the Saturday matinee on March 28, was arrested in New York a week ago, and it was expected that he would be given a hearing within two weeks.

The opera season will continue through March 28, ending with "Rigoletto" on Saturday evening.

Tonight's opera will be "The Magic Flute" by Mozart, which proved to be the most popular drawing card in the advance ticket sale.

Review of the opera "Lohengrin," Page 10.

Prices of Food Fluctuating; Pork Prices Tending Upward

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With the Government buying heavily of pork products for lend-lease requirements and for the use of American troops, local meat dealers today forecast further increases in the retail price of such food. Packers are refusing to accept any orders for future delivery, dealers report.

Wholesale prices are already tending upward, and some of the Faneuil Hall merchants are asking advances for ham today. On the other hand, suburban stores that offered smoked hams at 35 cents last week-end are repeating those prices today. These same stores quoted 25 cents one year ago. Cooked ham, too, is offered at the unchanged figure of 37 cents a pound for the whole or half ham in some of the retail outlets. Present indications point to many families that are not engaged in war work omitting the traditional ham menu for Easter.

But the market is not entirely devoid of cheer for the housewives who buy food on a budget, for stores that asked 29 cents a pound for legs of lamb a week ago offer them today at 27 cents. While 30 and 31 cents are frequently asked today, in some stores it is possible to find legs of lamb as low as 25 cents a pound.

Beef Prices

Beef prices show little change during the past week. It is still possible to buy rib roast as low as 25 cents a pound, and an assortment of steaks and roasts at 35 cents, though prices range upward from these levels among the various stores.

Poultry prices show very little variation from a week ago. Turkey can still be had as low as 37 cents a pound in some stores and as high as 45 cents in others. Chicken ranges all the way from 27 to 40 cents a pound; fowl 25 to 35, and ducklings 25 to 30.

While the majority of fish prices hold steady this weekend as compared with a week ago, a few items affected by seasonal supply are lower. Shad from the South for instance are more plentiful and less costly. Jack shad are quoted today in downtown stores around 25 cents a pound which is 10 cents less than a week ago. Roe shad are 35 cents and up, against 60 cents last week.

Pickerel in Market

Offerings of downtown stores today include fresh water pickerel at 30 cents a pound.

Cod and haddock are 14 to 16 cents a pound when the whole fish is purchased at most downtown stores. Steak cod is 22 to 25 cents; eastern halibut is 60 cents; western chilled halibut 40 cents; chilled salmon is 40 cents, and chilled swordfish 60. Mackerel is 15 to 25 cents; smelts 35 to 45; lake trout 35 cents; finnan haddie 28 cents a pound and up; lobster meat $2.50 a pound, and medium-sized live lobsters 70 cents.

Buyers who have the time to shop around a bit are able to find seafood at lower prices. Steak cod, for instance, can be had as low as 10 cents a pound; shore haddock 9 to 10 cents; Jack shad 9 to 12 cents; chilled halibut 29 cents; haddock fillets 25 cents; smelts 14 cents, and flounder fillets 23 cents.

Potatoes Less

In fruits and vegetables there is little change in price. Potatoes, as was the case last week, are available in some stores at less than has been asked for some time. Not all stores can apparently secure the lower values at wholesale, however, which would indicate to the casual observer that certain large holders are "unloading" before arrival of new crop.

In some stores a 50-pound bag of potatoes is now offered at 98 cents, which equals the price at which the same quantity sold in the late Fall. But the average householder seems reluctant to buy 50 pounds at this time of year, unless the family consumption is heavy enough to assure rapid consumption.

Honeydew melons are in the market at prices all the way from 50 to 75 cents each. Florida strawberries are a bit lower, with many stores asking 25 cents a pint basket. Bananas continue close to 10 cents a pound, or nearly double the "normal" price. Bartlett pears from Argentina are around 5 cents each; Puerto Rican pineapples 19 cents, and grapes 15 to 21 cents a pound.

California asparagus is more plentiful and less costly with large bunches around 65 to 85 cents, against $1 or more a week ago.

Fresh green beans are now around 25 cents a pound in many stores; beets and carrots 5 to 8 cents a bunch; cauliflower 25 to 35 cents each; winter squash 10 cents for three pounds; summer squash 15 cents a pound; cabbage 4 to 5 cents a pound, and white celery 15 to 17 cents a bunch.

Music Clubs Planning a Relief Lunch

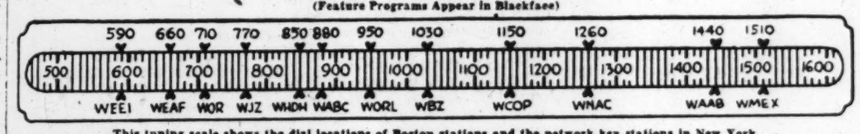
A war relief luncheon is being planned by the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, to be held Monday at 1 o'clock in the Hotel Vendome, Boston. Guests from the personnel of the Metropolitan Opera Association have been invited, and the theme of the luncheon will be grand opera.

Miss Marie A. Bergeron, President of the Federation, will preside, and with her at the head table will be Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham, Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, Mme. Louis Mercier, Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, Mrs. Fred C. Cook, Mrs. Clarence Hanscom, Miss Ethel Damon Clark, Mrs. Joseph P. Draper, Mrs. James B. Draper, Mrs. Richard Hamlen Jones, Mrs. Robert S. Hoffman, Mrs. L. H. H. Johnson, Mme. Iride Pilla, Mrs. Nelson W. Howard, and Mme. Emilia Ippollito.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the luncheon has as its chairman Mrs. Mary G. Reed, who is being assisted by Mrs. Frederick Sawyer, Mrs. David Barnett, Mrs. John H. Good, Mrs. Herbert G. Austin, Mrs. Russell Hatch, Mrs. Frederick A. Dutton, Mrs. Nathaniel Warshaw, Mrs. Robert Evans, Miss Clara Shedd, and Miss Margaret Devine.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum" sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sports and Music
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins" sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sports and Music
3:45 Studio Speakers	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade" sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and Music
4:00 United We Stand	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sports and Music
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas" sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 Musical Camera	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones" sketch	Sports Matinee	"Harper House" drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Children's Program	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong' drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight' drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	"The Town Crier"; talk
6:30 Frank Harper, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ontario Show"; Luigi	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr. News	Staley Players; drama
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Romanelli's Or.; songs	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; News	PM Reporter; News
7:30 "How'm I Doin'"	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger"	Viennese Nights
7:45 Bob Hawk; orch.	Grand Central Station	Camp Fire Girls	dramatic sketch	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour**;	Wheeler - Ladd, come-	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	The Esquires
8:15 **Randolph Scott**;	dians; songs; guest	Graham; orchestra	Organ; guest	Lanny Ross, songs
8:30 **guests**; orches-	Meet Your Navy; orches-	"Information, Please?"	Russell Bennett's Note-	The Lyric Theater
8:45 tra; **E. Murrow**	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	book	The Lyric Theater
9:00 "Playhouse"; with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	"Classical Album"
9:30 First Nighter; B.	March of Time	Party; Louise Massey;	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	March of Time; News	Singing Westerners; or.	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Party Line"; variety	Captain Flagg and Ser-	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15 "In the Army"	"Fletcher"; D. Lamour	geant Quirt; drama	Network Sports	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 "A World at War"	Treasury Star Parade	"Yankee Salute"	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	A-Z in Novelty; Defense	"Yankee Salute"	Network Sports	Frankie Masters' Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Bob Astor's Orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Bob Astor's Orchestra	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Or.; Mas-	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons";	Musical Album	Day's End; music
11:45 ter Works of Music	Music You Want	dramatization	Musical Album	Music; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Transcribed Music	"Musical Clock"; News.	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Sings; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45 News; War summ'ry	News	"Good Morning" music	Organ Recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells" music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Pages of Melody	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore Variety	Headline News; Music.	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45 Show; News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Harry Owen's Orchestra
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round; Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45 590 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Report on N. E. Defense	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00 **"March of Youth"**;	"Millwheel"; music	"The Aldrich Family";	Baritone; organ	Studio program
10:15 **play; music; games**	News; Music	comedy serial	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Salute So. America	Rakov's Orchestra	Allen Prescott's Orch.	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	Interior Decorating	show with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00 News; Songs	4-H Club Program	"Lincoln Highway";	BBC News	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:15 George Frazier, Mu-	The Band Played On	dramatic sketch	'Junior Musicale'; songs	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30 sic Comments	Arthur Ward, songs	America the Free; Vic-	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 Gardener's Clinic	Richard Liebert, organ	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 **Theater of Today**	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	"Boston's Future"; talk	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 **Arlene Francis**	Farm"	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30 **"Stars Over Holly-**	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Circle O Ranch Boys
12:45 **wood"; drama**	Hour; speakers; orch.	vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 News	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	Lani McIntire's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"; with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard	Vivenne Cameron
1:30 Science Adventures	Contrasts in Rhythm	"Call to Youth"; talk	Colonial Network Orch.	Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45 Glee Club	War News	Transcribed music	Colonial Network Orch.	Short Story Editor
2:00 News; Of Men and	"Fantasy in Melody";	U. S. Marine Band	Woody Herman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:15 Books	C. Dennis; soloist; orch.	U. S. Marine Band	Woody Herman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:30 Brush Creek Follies	Evelyn Knight, songs	Matinee in Rhythm	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Waney Mace, soprano
2:45 Brush Creek Follies	"Here's to You"	Matinee in Rhythm	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Five Star News
3:00 Country Journal	Network Program	"New England to You"	University Lit., auspices	Sports results
3:15 Country Journal	Network Program	Parent-Teacher Assn.	Columbia University	Sports results
3:30 United We Stand	Phil Bovero's Orchestra	Campus Capers; variety	'University Music Hour'	Sports results
3:45 United We Stand	Phil Bovero's Orchestra	"USO Opens Lounge"	Un. of North Carolina	Sports results
4:00 "Young Americans	Club Matinee; variety	"Down Mexico Way";	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:15 in the Making"	Club Matinee; variety	musical drama	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:30 News; Chernivsky's	Club Matinee; variety	"Air Youth of America"	Sports Matinee	Arthur Frechette, piano
4:45 Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety	Sports Program	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:00 Walberg Brown En-	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror
5:15 semble	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror
5:30 Columbia - Barnard	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror
5:45 Glee Clubs	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	War Reporter	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 "Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30 Frank Hunter, News	Sports Digest; Defense	Press Roundup; music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The War Today**	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00 **"This Is War"; Ner-**	**"This Is War"**; drama;	**"This Is War"**; drama;	**"This Is War"**; drama;	**"This Is War"**; drama;
7:15 **man Corwin; drama**	**Norman Corwin, direct'r**	**Norman Corwin, direct'r**	**Norman Corwin, direct'r**	**Norman Corwin, direct'r**
7:30 **"Calling Pan Amer-**	**"Ellery Queen"**; mystery	**"Confidentially Yours"**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Jerome Kern Melodies
7:45 **ica"; folksongs**	drama	Melodie Moods	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	**"The Green Hornet"**;	**"Abie's Irish Rose"**;	**"Treasure Hour of Song"**;	"Lest We Forget"
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	**Josephine Tumina**	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30 **"Hobby Lobby"**; D.	**"Swap Night"**; H. Allen	Truth or Consequences;	**Chicago Theater Prize**	101st Vets. Ass'n; Orch.
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	Smith, conductor	quiz program	**Operetta; Marion**	Kato Mendelssohn, piano
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Leighton Noble's Orch.	National Barn Dance;	Claire; soprano; At-	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	tilio Baggiore, tenor	Pages From the Classical Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Frontline Headlines	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Dance orchestra	
9:45 **"Saturday Night**	**"Meet the Band"**	Orchestra; guest	Dance orchestra	
10:00 **Serenade"**; music.	Bob Ripley: "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	or Not"	Charles Dant's Orchestra	**America Preferred**;	Woody Herman's Orch.
10:30 Bobby Tucker's Or.	John Kirby's Orch.	Ted Steele's Studio Club	**Lotte Lehmann, soprano**	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Ted Steele's Studio Club	News Service	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
11:00 John T. Frederick	News; Music	News Service	"California Melodies";	U. S. Marine Band
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Dance orchestra	Local News; Music	orchestra; soloist	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Orchestra.	Dance orchestra	Riverboat Revels; Pete	Dance orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 Shep Field's Orch.	Dance orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News

Lexington D. A. R. Plans Junior Night

Among Daughters of the American Revolution events next week is the Junior Membership guest night to be held by the Lexington Chapter at the home of Mrs. Clarence Shannon, 18 Edgewood Road, Lexington, March 25 at 8 o'clock.

The speakers will be the State Chairman of Junior Membership, Mrs. Irving R. Merriam, and the State Chairman of the Junior Driving Corps, Miss Jeanette Osborn.

Miss Beatrice Shannon is the Chapter Chairman of Junior Membership.

Hostesses for the meeting will be Mrs. Henry L. Wadsworth, Mrs. George W. Sargent, Mrs. Robert J. Fawcett, and Mrs. Norman Ellard, Regent.

Watertown Chapter will be entertained by a group of boys from the Hillside School in Marlboro under the direction of Mrs. Lemuel Sanford, when it meets next Monday at 2:30 p. m.

Brookline Club's Spring Musicale

Brookline Woman's Club is holding a Spring Musicale at Whitney Hall Monday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the program being planned by Mrs. Helen W. Bowers, chairman of the day.

Jeanne Kimball, lyric soprano, will sing a group of songs accompanied by Robert Ewing. The Silberberg Quartet, composed of four sisters, will complete the program and will be assisted by George Silberberg, flutist.

The social hour which follows will have Mrs. Albert Ferguson as tea hostess, and Miss Elsie Winsor Bird, Mrs. Frank R. Fayerweather, Mrs. William Arms Fisher, and Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, as pourers.

'Guest Night' By Sharon Club

The Sharon Fortnightly Club will observe its annual Guest Night next Tuesday at 8 o'clock in the High School Auditorium.

The chief speaker will be Dr. Gustavo A. de Aragon, professor of Spanish at Boston University's College of Business Administration, whose subject will be "Pan-American Neighbors."

The Junior Fortnightly Club and their escorts are specially invited guests, and there will be refreshments and dancing in the gymnasium following the program.

Colrain Cuts Tax Rate

COLRAIN, Mass., Mirch 20 (AP)—A tax rate of $29, seven dollars below the 1941 rate, was announced by assessors today. It was the lowest rate in 10 years.

Founders Group Meets March 25

The annual meeting of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Chapter, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, will be held Wednesday, March 25, at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, with a luncheon and reception at 12 noon.

The guest of honor will be Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, the National President of the organization. Other honor guests will include Mrs. Charles L. Jackman, National Vice-President; Mrs. John T. Gardner, National Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, National Registrar; Mrs. James Charles Peabody, National Councillor, and Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Annual reports will be heard, and three councillors elected. The speaker of the afternoon is to be Lura Woodside Watkins on "The Artist Potters of Chelsea."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Programs in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—Over to You. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary: "The War on Land." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Sydney—8:25 p.m.—News and Commentary. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Guatemala.—10:45 p. m.—"Como Una Torre," comedy in Spanish.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, March 21
12.45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, March 22

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.73mc
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
WBOS, 11.87 (25.0m)
4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portugese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today's FM Programs

W34B, Boston (44.5mc), and W36B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
2:30 p. m.—The Philadelphia Orchestra; Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
4:15 p. m.—The Augustana College Choir; Henry Veld, conductor.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Francis J. Cronin, Organ Recital.
8:30 p. m.—Russell Bennett's Notebook.
9:00 p. m.—Heinrich Gebhard, Pianist.
9:30 p. m.—"Singing Strings."
10:00 p. m.—Concert Album.
10:30 p. m.—"Yankee Salute."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Bob Astor's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Musical Album.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Daughters Hold Meeting Monday

The Society of the Daughters of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will hold its annual meeting Monday in the Hotel Vendome, Boston, at 1:30 p. m. with Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman, the President, presiding. The date commemorates the signing of the Treaty between the Plymouth Colony and Chief Massasoit in 1621.

Mrs. C. Leonard Shaw will read some of her own poetry, and there will be a social hour with tea. Chairman of the hospitality is Mrs. E. Samuel Dudley, and her committee includes Mrs. Clovis L. Carpenter, Mrs. Ernest G. Copp, Mrs. John F. Osborn, Miss Sarah F. Ranlet, Mrs. Edward B. Stearns, Mrs. Charles W. Stevens, and Mrs. Carl G. Harring.

Franklin A. Snow

Franklin A. Snow, of Brookline, Mass., who passed on yesterday, was widely known as a civil engineer, whose railroad building activities extended throughout North and South America prior to the turn of the century. He helped build the first steam railroad in Salvador, Central America.

Mr. Snow was born and educated in Providence, R. I., and began his career there. Later, he spent nine years as an engineer in Brazil, in Central America, and in Colorado, and in 1885 studied the railways of Peru and Chile. He was Chief Engineer for contractors of the Culebra Cut and in the Chagres River Valley in the construction of the Panama Canal.

Since 1901, he had been a contractor for underground conduit systems of electric illuminating companies in Boston, Fall River, Cambridge, and New Bedford, Mass.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News' in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 280 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport — Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
New London — No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc

Maine

Bangor — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc
Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inc., 6:15 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building. Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35

Navy's Highest Award for Industrial Production Goes to Pratt and Whitney

Small House Now Getting Materials Built to Size

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Under the impetus of a war emergency, the nation's most competent architects, plumbers, electricians, and lumber manufacturers for the first time are giving the small and very small house the full attention they have merited, Royal Barry Wills, Boston architect, said in an interview today.

Not only is the small, low-cost house about the only thing the architects have left to work on for the "duration," but the whole building industry has allied itself with the task of making equipment specifically for use in these houses. This meant to Mr. Wills that the day is over when the small house is equipped with makeshift or scaled-down materials "like the younger son in the family who gets the castoff clothes of his bigger brother."

Take wallpapers, for instance, which the Boston architect says are now being made specifically for small-house patterns. Said Mr. Wills: "I have just finished looking at a book of wallpapers which have charming designs. And all the papers for the whole small house can be purchased for $6 to $8."

He mentioned heating systems as flagrant examples of holdovers from an era of large-house construction. The usual procedure, he pointed out, has been to scale down the large heating plants to fit into the small house. Today these plants are being designed to furnish just the right number of heating units for the small house.

The same is true of plumbing and electrical equipment, the architect continued. Both are being designed and prefabricated so that much less labor is involved in installations. Special electrical fixtures are being turned out that are both inexpensive and attractive.

Standardizing Necessary

Standardization naturally cannot be avoided. To make homes cheaply they must be built in quantities of from 10 to 50 to 100. Yet the most important thing is the planning, research, and study furnished by the architect, so Mr. Wills believes.

The architect does not think that standardization should be an excuse for barrack-like domiciles. On the contrary, "with the small house now occupying the attention of nationally known architects, we can look for small houses that will hold their markets in the crucial postwar period."

Since cubage is the yardstick for figuring the costs of a house, Mr. Wills disclosed that the two-story house of six good-sized rooms is cheaper than the over-popular story-and-a-half house with four rooms on the first floor and two chopped-up rooms upstairs. That is because the latter house has a larger foundation which constitutes the highest individual outlay for the home builder.

Furthermore, Mr. Wills could think of no more downright inconvenience than a bathroom downstairs with two rooms upstairs when circulation has to be made through the living room. Perhaps this may seem academic, he added, because the difference in cost between a four-room one-story house and a five-room two-story house is only about 10 per cent, "but that advantage is surprisingly in the direction of the two-story house and hence should be taken into consideration as the entire country is being flooded with standardized, four-room, one-story houses."

Economy, Plus Beauty

"Economy is of the greatest importance, but economy should promote beauty rather than ugliness. There is no reason why beauty and economy cannot go hand in hand. For many years I have admired a little house on the main street in Rockport. Last year in the autumn I noticed it again. Sitting back from the street behind a low picket fence, it was almost overshadowed by a plum tree, the aroma of fruit filling the atmosphere.

"You might ask how a plum tree could overshadow a house and the reason is, the house is a minimum size. Yet how well it provided the living accommodations for a small family. The stairway was steep, it is true, but everything was included that was necessary for the comfort of the family. This house probably was built more than 100 years ago, yet artists now paint it and visiting delegates of art students and teachers stop to admire it by the hour.

"Here is an example of economy, practicality and livability all combined in a tiny house to inspire the genius of modern builders and architects."

Mr. Wills went on to say that architects could accomplish the same thing again and again if they will only try. He did not think there is any need for endless rows of packing boxes being put up in the name of economy. If given the chance by the Government to prove what it can do, Mr. Wills contends that private industry will solve the defense housing problem with housing that is pleasant to the eyes as well as compact to live in.

He concluded that in the study of heating systems it has been discovered that 20 per cent can be saved in costs by the utilization of a central heating unit and prefabricated ducts. This will come as a sharp surprise, he added, to builders accustomed to pasting a chimney on the exterior of the house and feeling that this was the cheapest way to accomplish the purpose.

Royal Barry Wills

Who Said Defense Homes Can't Be Attractive?

Economy is coupled with beauty in these $3,800 houses designed by Royal Barry Wills, a leading Boston architect, for defense projects. They symbolize a nationwide movement by competent architects to give exclusive attention to the small and very small house. The single-story house has four rooms, the two-story house six. Curiously enough, Mr. Wills figures the two-story, six-room house with large rooms can be built cheaper than the story-and-a-half five-room house with broken-up rooms.

Joint Surprise Blackout Plans Discussed

Surprise blackout of Metropolitan Boston the night of March 31 will be designed to find out "how bad, not how good," the region's preparations are, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety officials agreed this morning at a joint press conference in the office of J. W. Farley, Executive Director.

The test blackout of Boston and 48 neighboring communities will approximate air-raid conditions as closely as possible, coming at a wholly unannounced hour, Mr. Farley pointed out. He emphasized that many difficulties are avoided when the time is set far in advance.

Bostonians will get the first hint of the approaching test when the gas street lights are put out. These lights will be extinguished shortly after 8:30 p. m., on the "Green 1" signal, which corresponds to what was formerly known as "Test Yellow," the "confidential" warning. Electric street lights will go out on the "Green 2," or "Test Blue," as it was previously known.

Blast of Sirens

Traffic will continue, however, and house lights may remain on, until the "Green 3" (Test Red), which will be announced via the blast of sirens. Previously, the extinguishing of street lights was a signal that the blackout had begun.

Attending the joint conference was Michael T. Kelliher, Director of Region 5 (Metropolitan Boston); Harold W. Fenner, Assistant, and Ralph Bradley, Director of the Region's Protection Division; as well as Mr. Farley.

Top-hat and white-tie attitudes on the part of official observers will be "out," Mr. Kelliher said, in the forthcoming "grimly realistic" test. "This is not going to be a 'dress' rehearsal."

Districts Warned

Guest observers from neighboring regions, who, they hope, will be highly critical of the test and point out all its mistakes, will be invited into the area by the Committee on Public Safety.

Because the approximately 1,750,000 persons affected by the test will depend wholly upon air-raid sirens for their warning, Mr. Fenner urged outlying districts to make absolutely certain sirens can be generally heard.

Plans call for the blackout to be absolutely complete with the exception of such necessary lights as signals to mariners and red blinkers atop radio towers. Only a few industrial plants are still unequipped to black themselves out, Mr. Farley said. In a real raid, he pointed out, such plants would be required to stop operations.

Simultaneously Douglas J. Richardson, Director of the Safety Committee's Region 8, announced that his region covering 1,250 square miles in the south of Massachusetts will hold an area blackout Monday night, March 30, from 9 to 9:40.

Region 8 is bounded by Rhode Island on the west, Plymouth on the east, Wrentham on the north, and Buzzards Bay on the south. It comprises 23 towns and cities, including Fall River and New Bedford, and has a population of 360,000 persons.

Blackouts Listed In Massachusetts

Blackouts scheduled in Massachusetts for tonight and tomorrow (Saturday), as compiled from lists of the State Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

Canton	9:40-10	Lynnfield	9-9:30
Groton	9-9:45	Westm'ster	9-9:20
Littleton	9-9:20		

Tomorrow (Saturday)

None.

Probe of Report Defense Cash To Go Into Furniture Is Urged

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Representative Pehr G. Holmes (R) of Massachusetts proposed today an investigation of whether Federal housing agencies would purchase $136,000,000 worth of furniture for homes of defense workers.

Mr. Holmes advanced the suggestion during hearings before the House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee on legislation to authorize a $70,000,000 housing and related public works program in the Metropolitan Washington area for defense workers.

He read a news dispatch from Chicago announcing appointment of a furniture company official there as agent to purchase furniture for 90,000 defense homes. The dispatch said $36,000,000 would be spent this year and $100,000,000 in 1943.

"I would like to know," Mr Holmes said, "if this is another part of the boondoggling which we have read so much about whereby the taxpayers' money is promiscuously thrown away."

Mr. Holmes said he had been unable to find any legal authority for Federal housing agencies to use defense housing funds for purchase of furniture.

If $136,000,000 of the $300,000,000 appropriated for homes were spent on furniture, he said, there would be little left for housing.

"There is something radically wrong," he added, "or something has gone askew."

Mr. Holmes' statement came during testimony of John Ihlder, Executive Officer of the District Alley Dwelling Authority, on plans of that agency for constructing homes for Government war workers in Metropolitan Washington.

Mr. Ihlder assured the Committee that purchase of furniture for homes here was not contemplated in his program. Washington, he said, was "dangerously overcrowded" and needed many more home at once. He explained that at the direction of the President the Dwelling Authority was arranging to erect 4,500 demountable homes in the District and nearby areas in Maryland and Virginia to relieve the housing shortage.

Maine Air Wardens Are Told to Expect Enemy Raids Soon

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 20 (AP)—Maine air-raid wardens were warned today that "you can expect an enemy air raid along this eastern area within the next six or eight weeks."

That was from Mrs. Humphrey Plowden of the First Civilian Defense Area, Boston, who added:

"The only reason we haven't had an enemy air raid before is not due to any benevolence on the part of Hitler, but because of the unfavorable weather conditions over the Atlantic.

"Germany has those types of planes designed to make distant flights. So I say to you that it is better to have plenty of wardens trained to cope with the raid rather than too few knowing too little."

Mrs. Plowden did not expand on her statement or say on what basis it was made.

Dana in Transit Group

Edward Dana, President of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, was today appointed a member of the Transit Industry Advisory Committee, local transport division, office of Defense Transportation.

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Civil Defense Radio Network Ready for Air

Continued from Page 1

answer lies in the unique design of the new apparatus.

Quite unlike the old-style short-wave sets mounted in attics and cellars, the new radios will be of two types, both employing a previously unused part of the radio spectrum.

The FM sets, 27 in number, will link District Warning Centers with the central offices of the Massachusetts Safety Committee. Later, perhaps, they may link one State with another in giant area networks.

The amplitude modulation sets, numbering in the hundreds, will connect local air raid report centers upward with the District Warning Center, and downward with precinct warden radio units.

Both use wave lengths far shorter than any previously known. How they accomplish this is a closely guarded secret.

High Frequencies

Because they use such high frequencies and low power, they can broadcast only about 12 miles with the small amplitude modulation sets. No attacking aircraft could readily tune the beams at this distance, Mr. Doremus says, so that the pilot would be not only unable to listen to what was being said, but he would be unaware a radio was in use.

The Director and his assistants, Miss Beatrice S. Holman of Cambridge and Norman H. Larrabee of Reading—both, like Mr. Doremus, veteran short-wave operators in their own right—showed this reporter a sample of the tiny amplitude modulation sending and receiving sets.

They come in pairs, each part about the size of the portable radio you take down to the beach on a summer afternoon. The face of the receiving part is covered with gadgets, and there is provision for a "fishpole" antenna.

To set it in operation, you simply plug a wire into the electric light socket, do a bit of adjusting, and begin talking into the hand microphone. If electricity is not available, you can use an ordinary six-volt storage battery like the one in any automobile.

In Open Field

Caught without telephone communication to his report center, a precinct warden with a "mobile unit" could drive out into an open field, connect up his set to the car battery, and get help quickly while the bombs were still falling.

What about static and interference? The sets are so arranged that if voices cannot be understood over the two-way circuit, you can push a lever and begin using the set as if it were telegraph wireless.

New volunteer radio operators are needed, but fifth columnists beware! The Federal Bureau of Investigation is making careful inquiry into every operator before giving him a license.

Mr. Doremus, who is taking over where Lieut. Col. Davis S. Boyden left off recently to go into active army service, is a young man who graduated from college just six years ago and is now an instructor in aeronautical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been operating a short-wave set (W3EDA) since 1933, his sophomore year in Lafayette College.

His assistants, Miss Holman and Mr. Larrabee, have also been short-wave enthusiasts for several years, and each has done pioneering work on the new air raid radio system in his home town.

Civil Defense Turns to Radio

By a Staff Photographer

Short-Wave System Ready for Action

Shortwave radios in the hands of competent amateurs will swing into action should severe bombing raids put telephone communication temporarily out of order, according to John A. Doremus, new Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety's Radio Communication Branch (shown in inset). Shown at the set is Norman H. Larrabee of Reading, veteran short-wave amateur operator and assistant to Mr. Doremus.

Town Meeting's Fame Endangered by Tires

NORTHWOOD RIDGE, N. H., March 20 (AP)—Townsfolk are looking forward to a day that will, they think, be more important than Town Meeting.

The town warrant called for a new chassis for the fire truck. Everyone agreed one was needed and it was decided to sell the old truck at public auction.

Reason for the interest: the old truck has four practically new tires.

Fire Towers Closed To Public for War

The Massachusetts State Department of Conservation has closed to the public its forest fire observation towers for the duration of the war.

Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, said that because of the emergency only those persons on official business will be permitted to ascend the towers. In the past, visitors have been allowed to ascend the towers to view the surrounding country when a forest fire observer was on duty.

'E' Pennant is Soon to Wave Over United Aircraft Plant

Pratt & Whitney Honored—The Navy "E" for excellence pennant will be awarded to the Pratt & Whitney Division of the United Aircraft Corporation at Hartford, Conn., next Tuesday, it was announced today by company officials. This is the first company in the country to be so honored for aircraft production.

Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Air Branch, will present the Navy's highest award for industrial production to General Manager H. Mansfield Horner before an assembly of employees.

Navy Hero Honored—Lieut. Commander Samuel G. Fuqua, U. S. N., senior surviving officer of the battleship Arizona, sunk at Pearl Harbor, today possessed the Congressional Medal of Honor—the Nation's highest award for bravery.

A citation signed by President Roosevelt said the Missouri native directed fire fighting and rescue work aboard the stricken ship "in such an amazingly calm and cool manner and with such excellent judgment that it inspired everyone who saw him and undoubtedly resulted in the saving of many lives."

The presentation was made to Commander Fuqua yesterday by Vice Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll at the Newport, R. I., Naval Station in the presence of a large assembly of men and officers.

The citation declared Commander Fuqua, upon regaining consciousness after being knocked down by the concussion of a heavy bomb hit on the ship, undertook the rescue work although the flames were spreading rapidly and the ship still was being bombed and strafed.

He left the vessel in the last boatload of survivors only after ascertaining that "all personnel that could be had been saved," said the citation.

Terming his disregard of his own safety as above and beyond the call of duty, it added that "the conduct of Lieutenant Commander Fuqua was not only in keeping with the highest traditions of the naval service, but characterizes him as an outstanding leader of men."

Admiral Hart in Boston—In Boston for a brief visit, Admiral Thomas C. Hart, until recently commander of Naval forces in the Far East, told newsmen that the war in the Pacific will last a "considerable time."

Discussing the recent damaging or sinking of 23 vessels off New Guinea, the Admiral said that the Navy report of the action was "very carefully evaluated."

He commended the sailors serving under him and said they had proved they could "take it because they had to take it."

"I don't think American youth is basically soft," he said, but added that youth would have to go through a hardening process before facing the "severe trials this war calls for."

Before leaving Boston for his Sharon, Conn., home for a brief rest, prior to assuming his duties with the Navy Department in Washington, Admiral Hart, accompanied by his wife, called on their close friend, Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy.

Bonds Instead of Flowers—A "no corsage" rule will prevail at a Harvard University dance tonight. The money saved will go to buy defense bonds.

Edwards Driving Test—Some 1,200 motor vehicle drivers of the 26th Infantry's field artillery battalions will begin an exacting and comprehensive course of instruction next Monday, it was announced today at Division headquarters.

The school is the result of new regulations requiring three qualified and licensed drivers for each vehicle. Qualifying standard requires "proficiency in the operation and maintenance of motor vehicles, thorough road discipline, driving singly or in convoy, knowledge of the full capabilities and limitations of a given motor vehicle, the will and ability to utilize the capabilities of motorized artillery so as to give it the speed and maneuverability necessary for its proper tactical employment without causing mechanical breakdowns."

Citations Awarded—"Initiative, skill, and stamina" displayed in extricating Army vehicles from mud on a trip to Fort Devens, Mass., from Carolina maneuvers last December brought citations to four New England soldiers.

Maj. Gen. Donald C. Cubbison, an infantry division Commander, awarded the citations to Privates First Class, Michael J. Giunta of Boston and Richard C. Jones of Norwich, Vt., and Privates Origene J. Boucher of Hartford, Conn., and Chester W. Sojka of Derby, Conn.

Civilian Units Issue Put Up To Col. Gallup

Adjt. Gen. Edgar C. Ericson today called upon Col. Dana T. Gallup, State Judge Advocate, to determine whether armed and uniformed civilian defense units formed in several local communities violate the State militia law.

General Ericson had ordered such units in seven communities to disband, charging they contravene a State law prohibiting drilling or parading of units, armed and uniformed, except the State militia, United States troops, and various veterans' organizations.

Belmont and Needham officials refused to disband their units on the ground that the members are special police which Selectmen are empowered to appoint, arm, and uniform.

Returning from Washington today, General Ericson said, "My letter did not refer to police or auxiliary police forces. The question of whether the units I referred to are military or police has been given to Colonel Gallup, State Judge Advocate. When I have heard from him, I will make a statement. I would like to see the question settled one way or another."

Other communities where General Ericson has ordered disbanding of armed units are: Arlington, Reading, Winchester, Canton, and Lexington. The General said Winchester has replied that it has no such unit, and Canton immediately disbanded its unit after receiving the General's order.

Opposing Selectmen insist the units are composed of special police who may be appointed, armed and uniformed by the towns under State law.

50-Year Textile Labor Craft In Fall River Loses to C. I. O.

A craft labor organization of 50 years' existence lost out today to a big new industrial labor union in a labor dispute in textile mills at Fall River, Mass.

The National Labor Relations Board at Washington ruled against the American Federation of Textile Operatives, a local group, in favor of the Textile Workers Union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The quarrel between the two types of labor union, the craft and the industrial, representing labor organization by trade or by entire plant, brought on one of the first strikes in New England following Pearl Harbor. The newly organized War Labor Board then stepped in with its first intervention in Massachusetts.

By agreement, the craft organization referred its claim for an election as a separate group to the NLRB for further consideration, although the Board had previously ruled against this in the Fall River situation. Today the Board stood by its original position.

Wherever the C. I. O. mass union has won an election in the mills concerned, the craft union of that spot has lost its chance at this time for independent consideration as a bargaining unit.

The nine mills in which the petition of the craft union was denied are the Border City Manufacturing Company, Richard Borden Manufacturing Company, Arkwright Corporation, Berkshire Fine Spinning Company, Howard Arthur Manufacturing Company, Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Luther Manufacturing Company, Stevens Textile Manufacturing Company and Bourne Mills.

The Board also ordered an election in a tenth mill, the Sagamore Manufacturing Company, to determine whether its employees wish to be represented by the C. I. O. union or the local craft union. The election was asked by the C. I. O.

10 Roads Give Rails for Scrap

Representatives of 10 Massachusetts Street Railway Companies agreed today to transfer title to 49,000 tons of abandoned street car rails to the cities and towns in which the tracks are located to clear the way for their speedy salvage by WPA labor.

The agreement was reached at a conference with the State Public Utilities Commission and officials of the salvage division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

While the railway representatives must obtain approval from their boards of directors on the agreement, they believe such approval will be speedily obtained.

Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, said that permission will be granted to the street railway to write off over a period of years the cost of some of the abandoned rails. He added, however, that the cost of many of the rails already has been written off company books.

John I. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Salvage Division, and Gurth F. Chambers, Director of the Salvage organization, said WPA officials have promised cooperation in the removal program. Mr. Taylor said that Mayors or Selectmen of communities in which abandoned tracks are located will be requested to take immediate steps to obtain WPA projects for the removal program.

Milk Producers To Vote in Units

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Most of the milk producers in the six states of the New York milk shed have elected to vote in units in the referendum to amend the Federal order regulating the farm price of milk in the area.

This was reported today by Federal Referendum Agent N. J. Cladakis in his disclosure that 51 of the 72 producer co-operative Associations have made known their desire to express collectively the opinions of their members.

The 51-unit ballots will register the preference of 33,492 of the 57,145 dairy farmers who are eligible to vote because they delivered milk in February.

Individual ballots are the means by which the remaining 23,653 dairymen may register their opinion.

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Farming After the War: Europe's Big Problem

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 20—Does post-war Europe need to endure the same sufferings and famines as those which followed the last conflict?

The British Association for the Advancement of Science thinks that plans for the agricultural rehabilitation of Europe should be laid now and not after the guns cease firing. It is for this purpose that a two-day conference of international experts is opening here today under the sponsorship of the Association.

Nazi depredations have taught Occupied Europe what its like to be really hungry. And it is rapidly growing hungrier. In Greece famines already are rife. Elsewhere the lack of fertilizers, the mobilization of workers, the deliberate "go slow" methods adopted to cope with Nazi requisitioning, the deliberate slaying of animals for the same reason are all combining to bring about the practical destruction of Europe's agriculture. Experts hold that action now is vital to prevent serious lack when peace comes.

Time to Act Is Now

They further declare that if the right preparatory steps are taken at once it will be possible quite quickly to build the agricultural life of the new Europe on a far sounder basis than ever before.

It is not generally realized that though by far the greater part of prewar Europe was an exporter of food it was at the same time undernourished. In the vast irregular quadrilateral, bounded by Germany, the Baltic, Russia, and the Mediterranean, containing more than 100,000,000 people, more than 80 per cent of the population lived on the land. Though the productivity of the land was low, they had to export to industrialized Western Europe in order to get such meager supplies of manufactured goods as they could afford.

Thus prewar Rumania, where food abounded for the rich, consumed only 21 gallons a head of milk, butter, and cheese yearly compared to the normal figure of 80 gallons in Germany and 90 gallons in Britain. The two largest consumers of meat in the area were Czechoslovakia with 73 pounds annually and Poland with 21 pounds. These figures compared to the 110 pounds in Germany and the United Kingdom.

Similar inequalities existed in respect to all major articles of food except, to some extent, grain.

A policy of steady industrialization is advocated as a remedy for this state of affairs and the conference is expected to consider this aspect of the problem. The experts, in striking contrast to the Nazi policy of making Occupied Europe a milch cow for the German Herrenvolk, want to take part of the population from the land, thereby at the same time preventing the fractionalization of agricultural holdings and giving the farmers a market for their surplus products, thus enabling them to earn profits and increase the productivity of the soil by the fertilizers they are at present too poor to use.

Today there are too many people on the land for them to be fully employed. In Yugoslavia, for instance, only about one in four of the agricultural population was fully employed. Other near-by countries were in much the same state.

Industrialization, in the opinion of experts, should go hand in hand with the rationalization of agriculture itself. They have noted the success of the co-operative movement among the Danish pig and egg producers and among the peasant farmers in Estonia, India, and elsewhere.

Pride in Land

Knowing that the peasant generally likes to look on the land as his and not someone else's—not even the state's—they urge the formation of co-operative societies to tackle the problems both of marketing and finance.

They also want to establish security of tenure and seek legislation to forbid the splitting of estates into too-small fragments and the abolition or thorough overhaul of the system of farming by which the peasant has one narrow strip in one place, another perhaps a mile away, and a third somewhere else.

Hand in hand with such reforms there is the vital immediate question of restocking the farms. It is not just a question of ordering so many tons of wheat from the United States, Canada, or Argentina and giving it to the European farmer and telling him to sow it. The variety of wheat which suits one climate or soil may be quite unsuited for another. The same is true of cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses. Moreover, the peasants know how to handle what they are used to and may be completely at a loss what to do with an unfamiliar type of animal or seed because it needs a different treatment from the one he has been accustomed to give.

Here, then, are the principal topics for discussion at the current conference. They are to be treated from a European and not a national standpoint. Experts of the industrialized West will exchange experiences with those of the peasant East in the hope not only of finding a continental solution for the problem of European food, but of marrying those ancient rivals—industry and agriculture—for the lasting benefit of both.

RAF Renault Raid Stopped 75 P. C. Of Output Capacity

LONDON, March 20 (CP)—The Press Association said recently that hundreds of new vehicles, tanks, and aero engines were destroyed during the Royal Air Force raid on the Renault plant in Paris March 3.

Attributing its information to reliable sources the agency said that at least 75 per cent of the productive capacity of the sprawling factory was put out of action.

"This means that at any rate for the time being these gigantic works so helpful to the Hitler war effort are at a standstill," the Press Association said. "It will take some months before reconstruction can be so far advanced as to guarantee anything approaching that which prevailed before the raid.

"The assembly sheds were completely gutted and machinery was destroyed wholesale."

The agency estimated the plant was producing monthly thousands of trucks, several hundred tanks and a large number of airplane engines.

Nazi 'Sub' Skipper Offered Food, Water

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, March 20 (AP)—Three Canadian survivors of a small Allied ship torpedoed in the Atlantic said yesterday the commander of the U-boat offered them food and water and then directed their lifeboat toward the South American coast.

The men, Frank Shaw, Dan Nolan and H. Glendillon, were picked up by a ship two days after the torpedoing and landed at Georgetown, British Guiana, where the loss of the ship was announced Feb. 26.

Two crewmen were lost.

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Wide World

Here's a Reply to Call for More Flag Waving

Workers at the Philadelphia Radio and Television Corporation (Philco) Company plant at Philadelphia carried flags as a symbol of their patriotism when they turned out to hear Col. Robert Ginsburgh, aide to the Undersecretary of War, left foreground, speak at the defense plant. Colonel Ginsburgh warned that the United States must win the war on the production lines as well as on the battlefields.

Defiance of Quisling by Norse Clergy Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 00—Intimate details of the tense, dramatic meeting between the Nazi Minister-President Vidkun Quisling and Bishop Eivind Berggrav, Primate of the Church of Norway until his resignation on Feb. 24, were made public by the Norwegian Legation here today and show that the Norwegian religious leader openly dared the Quisling Government to order his execution.

An interview, a first-hand account of which has just reached the exiled Government's diplomatic representatives in Washington, occurred shortly after Bishop Berggrav had submitted his resignation. He had been summoned to a "conference" with Major Quisling at the Royal Palace in Oslo.

Major Quisling, Police Chief Jonas Lie, and Minister of Domestic Affairs William Hagelin were present when Bishop Berggrav arrived. The conference developed into an interrogation lasting an hour and a quarter.

Major Quisling and his aids were particularly interested in obtaining information about the formation of the administrative council which succeeded the first Quisling regime and governed Norway throughout most of the summer of 1940, following the invasion. Most of the members of this council were "good" Norwegians, loyal to the King and constitutional Norwegian Government.

Bishop Kept Letter

The interrogators sought to make Bishop Berggrav confess that this council had been instituted at the initiative of Supreme Court Justice Paal Berg and Bishop Berggrav, and were trying to obtain "proof" for this contention. Their obvious purpose, it is declared, is to get Justice Berg and Bishop Berggrav condemned for "this crime which will never be forgotten."

Bishop Berggrav has a letter from Dr. Brauer, former German Minister in Oslo, asking aid in establishing the administrative council, and Major Quisling knows this. During the conference Major Quisling demanded that Bishop Berggrav give him the letter, but the Bishop refused.

Major Quisling thereupon demanded the names of persons aiding Bishop Berggrav in forming the administrative council, and again the Bishop refused, but added: "I can tell you, however, that two prominent members of Nasjonal Samling (Quisling's party) participated."

None of the interrogators dared press the question further.

Bishop Berggrav then asked how Major Quisling could falsify his application for resignation by permitting newspapers to print that he had been dismissed after Major Quisling himself had used the word "resignation" in a telegram.

Berated by Quisling

"We in Nasjonal Samling see it thus," answered Major Quisling.

"Then I have nothing to do here," said Bishop Berggrav.

"You triple traitor!" bellowed Major Quisling. "You deserve having your head chopped off!"

"Well, here I am," answered the Bishop.

Shortly after this exchange Bishop Berggrav left the conference. He had barely returned to his home when Nazi police arrived and searched his house for letters from Dr. Brauer, but found nothing.

Meanwhile the action of the seven Norwegian bishops who resigned their posts in protest against the new Quisling law calling for the mobilization of all Norwegian children between the ages of 10 and 18 years continues to receive increasing support among the Norwegian population and church leaders, the legation here reports.

Church Post Declined

It has been learned that the Rev. Chr. Hansteen of Herrefoss has declined appointment to the office of Acting Dean and Bishop of Agder. The Rev. Mr. Hansteen, a brother-in-law of Major Quisling's Minister of Propaganda, Gulbrand Lunde, was long known as an ardent Nazi, but his ardor is said to have cooled when the Nazis ordered confiscation of all Norwegian church bells, the metal to be used in the manufacture of German war material.

When he received orders to assume the offices of Bishop and Dean he promptly wired his refusal, stating it was impossible for him to accept and advising a total change of Nasjonal Samling church policy. The Rev. Mr. Hansteen was thereupon called to Oslo for a conference, but the result of this has not yet become known.

All Norwegian clergymen, with the exception of the few who are "Nazi-minded," have now expressed complete agreement with the Bishops in letters to the Nazi Minister of Church and Education, Ragnar Schanke.

The Bishop's letter of Feb. 24, sent to all congregations and clergymen, was mentioned in nearly all churches on Sunday, March 1.

Stand By "Real" Bishop

In one church the pastor stated that he still looked upon his Bishop as the real Bishop, and the congregation, with the exception of four or five Nazi members, rose to express agreement. In another church the pastor made the same declaration, and the whole congregation, including Nazi members, rose in approval.

The prevailing opinion in Norway is that the whole church will fight as one man for the rights of the people, home and church, the Legation affirms.

All Bishops who resigned their posts are now required to report to police twice every day. While assembled in Oslo the Bishops went to police headquarters in a body wearing their official black coats adorned with a golden cross. Great crowds soon assembled in front of the police headquarters to acclaim the church leaders as they came and went. The police soon had to put a stop to this by ordering the Bishops to report to another, more out-of-the-way station.

Estonians Flout Nazi Tale That Naziism Is Liberation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Information reaching the United States from sources inside Estonia indicates that the occupying Germans have had no success in their efforts to convince the Estonians that Naziism means liberation. The 2,000,000 people of Estonia know better.

News of unrest in Estonia is especially significant at this time in view of reports from Moscow yesterday that Soviet guerrilla forces had regained control of approximately 6,000 square miles of territory behind the German lines in what is believed to be a part of the former Baltic State.

The Germans, according to word received in this country, are demanding payment of the "debt of gratitude" they hold the Estonians owe them for freeing them from the Russian occupation. They have devised many ways of collecting this "payment," from material goods to personal service.

What little was left in Estonia after the withdrawal of the Russians was at once bought up by the incoming Germans at the official rate of exchange of 1 mark for 10 rubles. Since then the Nazis have exploited the economic situation to the utmost.

Moreover, the mark notes with which they pay are of no value except in the Ostland province created by the Germans, while in Estonia itself they are worthless to the native population. Persons who experienced World War I in Estonia say the situation there now is comparable to the very worst months of the German occupation in 1918.

Estonian men and boys are expected to volunteer for police and labor service back of the fighting lines. As members of these police forces they are required to engage the Russian guerrillas. In order to make it appear that there is a great unemployment problem and that in compelling men and youth to enter the ranks of these police and labor bands they are doing favors, the Germans have discharged men in various types of occupations and put women in their places.

Recently man Estonians were arrested on the charge of being Communists, and this has brought great indignation. Arrests have also been made for listening to foreign broadcasts, including the Finnish. German propaganda is working overtime to win the Estonians but it is belied on every hand by German actions. The only effect of both is to make the Estonians more and more sure that their only hope is with the Allies.

Riom Trial Disappoints Nazis; Blame for War Avoided

VICHY, Unoccupied France, March 20 (AP)—A possible indirect threat of more rigorous German control of France if the Riom "war guilt" trials are allowed to proceed has been received in Vichy. According to Berlin broadcasts heard here, Fernand de Brinon, Vichy's envoy to the Nazi authorities in Paris, has recommended to Marshal Pétain that the current Riom hearing be dropped.

M. de Brinon, the broadcasts said, urged "that it would be better to put an end to the Riom trial, since the trial, as conducted at present, is detrimental to the interests of France, particularly to the interests of the occupied zone."

[M. de Brinon usually conveys the German view to Vichy. The Nazis, including Adolf Hitler, contend that the Riom trial is based on the wrong charges, that the real offense was going to war against Germany, not unpreparedness for war.]

Meanwhile, lack of a unified command has been added to reiterations of aviation deficiencies as a cause of France's defeat in testimony before the Riom court.

The main trouble was poor organization and lack of co-ordination between the different arms, declared Gen. Pierre Hering, former Military Governor of Paris.

He said the so-called Military War Council headed by former Generalissimo Marie Maurice Gamelin, one of five men on trial on charges of responsibility for the defeat, was actually only an Army Council. The Navy and Air Force had councils of their own.

General Hering testified that only under General Gamelin and former Premier Edouard Daladier did French armament get a real start. This, General Hering asserted, was in 1936, when the popular front regime of Léon Blum came into office, with M. Daladier as Defense Minister, M. Blum and M. Daladier are also on trial.

Padilla's U. S. Talk To Cover War Phases

MEXICO, D. F., March 20 (AP)—Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, who is leaving for the United States next week, will visit Washington "in connection with affairs which greatly affect relations" between the two countries, he said last night.

With "the unprecedented cordiality and friendship which unite us," he told a press conference that he felt "my presence in Washington will serve to speed up the solution of problems which interest all of us."

40,500,000 Airgraphs Delivered, British Report

LONDON, March 20 (CP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation said 40,500,000 airgraph messages now have been delivered between Egypt and Britain since the airgraph system was started last summer to replace direct letter mail.

Nazis Use Old Bogey Against French

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Almost daily news comes from France to the effect that the Gestapo or the Vichy police have rounded up hundreds of "Communists." More than 100,000 Communists are said to be held in prisons and concentration camps.

As the attacks on German officers and soldiers continue, the German Military Command in France publishes communiqué after communiqué stating that some dozens of "Jews and Communists" have been shot as hostages. Recent dispatches from Unoccupied France spoke of increased Communist activity among the crews of French warships, now concentrated at the port of Toulon.

The question arises whether the Communist movement in France is gaining in strength as much as would appear from these reports.

News from Paris and Vichy is notoriously unreliable. Since the beginning of Germany's attack on Russia, the Bolshevist bogey has once more become the most effective propaganda weapon of Nazi propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels. The French collaborationists gladly fell into line. Day in and day out, radio Paris and radio Vichy endeavor to convince the French people that only collaboration with Hitler will save France from the Bolshevist danger.

Dr. Goebbels and his French Quislings have so far failed in their attempts to discredit the resistance of the French nation by calling all freedom-loving persons Communists or Jews. Paul Colette, who attacked Pierre Laval and Marcel Déat was neither a Jew nor a Communist—nor are the thousands of persons belonging to the French underground movement who continue the daily fight against the conqueror and strengthen France's will of resistance.

Only Part of Resistance

Communist groups are fighting shoulder to shoulder with other French underground organizations and their experience in underground work makes their terrorist and sabotage actions peculiarly effective; but the French Communists are a mere minority, largely outnumbered by other anti-German organizations who make it uncomfortable for the Nazis in France.

When, in June, 1940, France capitulated, the French Communists were totally discredited in the eyes of the majority of Frenchmen. No patriotic Frenchman could forgive them for their part in weakening French morale.

Communist agitation among the armed forces and the factory workers concerned with defense industry had certainly contributed to France's collapse.

On the other hand, the French republican government had outlawed the party at the beginning of the war. Their organizations had been crushed, their newspapers suppressed and thousands of Communist party members and trade union secretaries had been sent to concentration camps.

Leaders Fled Abroad

Outstanding leaders like Maurice Thorez, Jacques Duclos, and André Marty fled abroad. Some of them went to Russia and it seems hardly possible that they should have got there without German permission. The action of the Republican government had succeeded in destroying the central party organization and in silencing the party press. The movement had been badly shattered. The political volte face of the Communists after the conclusion of the Russo-German Pact had bewildered and confused many of their followers.

In the autumn if 1940, it was Nazi policy that was responsible for the revival of the French Communist party. The German authorities in France tried to exploit a party which was closely linked to Moscow—while Moscow was still linked to Berlin through the 1939 pact.

Moreover, the Nazis hoped to win over the workers of the Paris suburbs. Many of these workers were former Communists, and most of them were employed in the armament industry: Their good will might have increased output.

Quick Change in Situation

The Nazis released several Communist leaders from prison—where they had been sent by the Daladier government. They were permitted to continue their activities in the Occupied Zone. While Vichy continued to arrest Communist agitators, the Germans in Paris closed both eyes to their activities.

With the outbreak of the Russo-German war, however, the scene shifted. From one day to the next, French Communists became Germany's most dangerous enemies in Occupied France. All Communist activity was ruthlessly suppressed and the party was brutally persecuted. Thousands of Communist workers were arrested—their leaders shot as hostages.

Marcel Cachin, aged Communist leader and highly respected even by his political adversaries, was now interned. Editor Lucien Sampaix of the Communist party organ Humanité was shot.

This time, however, the French Communists had outwitted the Nazis. Foreseeing a break with the German authorities, they had profited from the momentary indulgence which had given the party time to reorganize the shattered cells and to set up a decentralized organization, capable of functioning even if the leaders were once more arrested.

Since the German attack on Russia the Communists' fight against the Germans in France has never slowed down, and the underground editions of Humanité and other clandestine newspapers have never interrupted publication. The Germans have undertaken numerous mass arrests. Vital sections of the crowded Paris suburbs were rounded up by German military police.

Police Prefect Changed

The Republican Police-Prefect, Langeron, was dismissed and replaced by Admiral Bard whose anti-Communist tendencies are well known. Admiral Bard had previously been prefect of Limoges, a region which he had "cleansed" of Communist influence.

During the past few months, collaboration has been considerably strengthened between the German authorities in Paris and the Vichy government in their common fight against the Communists. Some time ago Vichy announced that police measures had succeeded in arresting most of the active Communists in France—which would mean the members of the underground movement, a membership estimated at 30,000. In view of this statement it must seem strange that arrests, convictions, and shootings of alleged Communists continue to remain daily news stories in the French press.

It must be remembered that Germany and Vichy today label every anti-Fascist Frenchman a Communist, so that the actual strength of the movement in France must necessarily remain unknown.

There can be no doubt that poor living conditions have added new strength to the radical movement in France, and that the French workers, together with the majority of nonproletarian Frenchmen, are deeply impressed with the Russian victories.

Yet none of these factors imply that the Communist Party itself has grown to any considerable extent or that the majority of the French people accept the revolutionary party line.

Out of the 1,500,000 Frenchmen—16 per cent of all voters—who voted the Communist ticket in 1936 and sent 72 Deputies to the Chamber, only a small part, comprising the workers of the Paris suburbs and those of the industrialized northern departments, were truly revolutionary-minded. The social structure of the French Communist party differed widely from that in other European countries. Hundreds of thousands of Communist voters were peasants and small proprietors, who, by voting the Communist ticket wished to express their dissatisfaction with the course of local politics, or people who were simply accustomed to vote for the most radical party of the left as a sign of protest.

Report on Fighting Confused On Southern Russian Front

By the Associated Press

Friday, March 20

It can be said with certainty that heavy fighting is continuing on the southern Russian front, but apart from that the picture appears confused and contradictory.

Stockholm dispatches received in London said Hitler's Ukrainian armies were making hasty preparations for a retreat from Kharkov, the Soviet "Pittsburgh," with the city in flames as Nazi demolition squads blasted military stores and oil supplies.

On the other hand, the Soviet Information Bureau in Moscow in its daily communiqué gave no intimation that the fall of the industrial center was any nearer, adding that while there had been some Russian local successes no appreciable changes had occurred at the front in the last 24 hours.

As for the Germans, Hitler's field headquarters asserted that Russian troops driving into the Donets Basin east of Kharkov had been "thrown back after a new attack and suffered heavy casualties."

London reports said 500,000 German troops were believed based in the Kharkov area.

In the north, Soviet front-line dispatches said the Russians had recaptured an important defense center from survivors of the trapped German 16th Army in the Staraya Russa sector, 120 miles south of Leningrad.

Tass, the Soviet News agency, said captured documents showed the beleaguered Nazis were exhausted and suffering from lack of food, with the daily ration in some cases reduced to lentil pottage.

Aid Promises Kept

NEW YORK, March 20 (CBS)—The BBC today quoted a declaration by the British Director General of Army Equipment as saying that "Britain is fulfilling up to 100 per cent her obligations to Russia," the CBS short wave listening station reported.

The Director General of Army Equipment was quoted as saying that "everything we have promised Russia in the way of tanks, tank guns, antitank guns, and wireless equipment has been shipped. Ordnance supplies for Russia from this country have never missed their appointed ship."

BBC said "he described the number of tanks sent to Russia as 'very useful, indeed' and pointed out that these tanks have been specially equipped to operate in temperature as low as 50 degrees below zero (centigrade)."

The Director General concluded by saying:

"All British tanks sent to Russia are ready to fight the moment they are landed. They are complete with wireless equipment, armament and spare parts.

"A special section of Army ordnance Corps officers and men are now in Russia assisting our ally to unload, assemble and use this material."

U. S. Freighter Cheering to Egypt

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, March 18 'Delayed' (AP)—An American-built "ugly duckling" freighter flying the Stars and Stripes has braved the challenge of Nazi bombers and submarines by sailing through the eastern Mediterranean into Alexandria bringing war materials to reinforce Britain's North African armies.

The ship—the first of her class to be commissioned under the United States emergency wartime building program—brought a note of cheer to British forces in Egypt, which have scarcely seen an American flag in Egypt since the beginning of the Japanese-American war.

Canada Auto Scrap Due in 90 Days

OTTAWA, March 20 (CP)—Automobile wrecking companies in Canada have received notification from Steel Controller Kilbourn that wrecked automobiles on hand must be sold off within 90 days.

During this time wreckers must take from wrecks on hand any parts they wish to keep for use or sale. At the expiration of 90 days, the Munitions and Supply Department will take over remaining stock, leaving dealers such parts of the wrecked machines as may be deemed reasonable.

Officials explained that the object of the new order is to acquire large quantities of scrap steel for the manufacture of munitions and other war equipment.

Canadian Lumbermen Will Get Needed 'Gas'

OTTAWA, March 20 (CP)—Because the Government has asked the lumber industry to increase its output by 40 per cent, there will be no limit, according to present expectations, on the amount of gasoline supplied for the actual needs of timber tractors and trucks, it was announced today by G. R. Cottrelle, oil controller in the Department of Munitions and Supply.

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Reich Offers New Drive; Food Cut Appeasement?

BERLIN, From German Radiocasts, March 20 (AP)—What may be a definite promise to the German people to undertake a new offensive in Russia has been made by the Nazi Government in announcing new and sharp restrictions on food consmption. After making it known that a cut was planned in the normal civilian ration of bread, fats and meat the Reich Government declared that better days would come when "food space" in Russia had been cultivated and increased production effected elsewhere in Europe.

The new rationing system, effective on April 6, wil cut the bread allowance of the "normal consumer" from five pounds a week to four pounds, six ounces; fats from nine and one-half ounces to seven and one-quarter ounces, and meat from 14 to 10 and one-half ounces.

"Competent quarters" hastened to explain in the radiocast announcement that only 40 per cent of the German population are "normal consumers." The remaining 60 per cent, it was said, include children, members of the armed forces and self-suporting workers.

Special Categories

The three categories, it was said, are generally receiving larger rations than normal consumers; particularly children, hard laborers, night workers and employees toiling extra hours.

Children between six and 18 had their meat rations shortened "only" by one and three-quarters ounces, it was said, and the worker at hard labor will still get between nearly a pound of meat a week as the minimum allowance or one pound, 12 ounces as the maximum.

[By way of comparison, Britain still has no bread rationing, although white bread is no more. The basic British ration of meat, held to a cost rather than a weight basis, is about 23 cents a week while the allowance in fats is eight ounces, of which no more than two ounces can be butter.]

The German radio, in a lengthy broadcast of the food situation that required tighter rationing, attributed the action to the increased number of heavy workers in war industries, longer working hours, the incorporation of a million German nationals from other countries, the requirements of foreign workmen and millions of war prisoners.

Allied States Supplied

"In addition, the Reich supplied allied states and occupied regions with considerable quantities of foodstuffs," the explanation ran.

"The new rationing became necessary to safeguard the natoin's food for a long time to come, since the harvests of 1940 and 1941 have been of average size, only as a result of unfavorable weather.

"Now, the guarantee has been given that further curtailments are not taking place after an elapse of time.

"The narrowness of Germany's food space which lasted for decades now has been overcome by the success of the Eastern campaign. . . . This of course cannot be achieved within a few weeks but from next year's harvest on, a surplus will be available in that region.

"Moreover, all other European countries are increasing their agricultural production so that Germany and Europe are on their way to a better future."

British Hail U. S. Output In War Materials

By British Press Service

LONDON, March 20—The facts and figures of American war production will "astonish the world," Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information, predicted in a speech at the historic Guildhall in which he warned of Axis attempts to estrange the United States and Britain.

Mr. Bracken said he had received first-hand knowledge of the progress of the American war effort and added that Hitler in particular had a "big surprise" awaiting him.

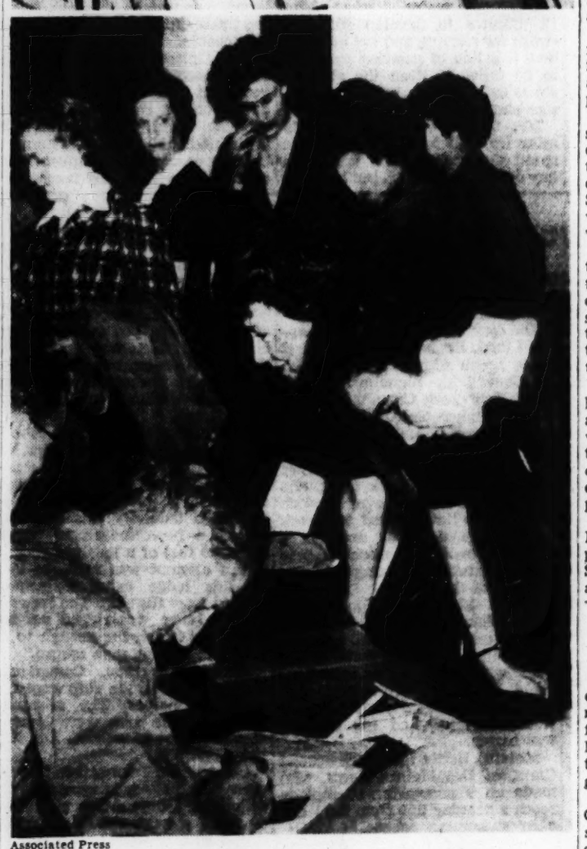
In pleading for continued unity of the English-speaking peoples, the British Minister of Information declared, "without it everything that is true and of good report in our ways of life must perish."

He said that the United States and Britain were sadly lacking in knowledge of each other and that this ignorance was responsible for their failure to work together in the immediate years before the war.

"It is a depressing fact that the average Englishman and American know nothing about the history, institutions, or ways of life of each other's country," the Cabinet member asserted. "Education in the American way of life must be one of our prime peace aims.

"Meanwhile, the best way of removing some of the misunderstandings and suspicions bred by ignorance is for our countries to exchange the maximum amount of facts and figures regarding our war efforts. This will be a strong and unifying force. There are plenty of good newspaper correspondents in England and America who are eager to do this job."

Australian Women 'Enlist'



Associated Press

Ready for Army Service

Top—On the roof of a Sydney, Australia, building, employees of the firm occupying the structure recently were given a lesson in air-raid precaution by a member of the Fire Brigade. The instruction was part of Sydney's civilian training in the event Japanese planes should bomb the City.

Below—First recruits selected for training in the Australian Women's Army service have their papers checked before leaving Sydney for Killara, where they are to take a three-week training course before being sent to positions where they are urgently needed.

Casey's Post: Canberra, London Views

CANBERRA, Australia, March 20 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin will place before Parliament on March 25 all communications between Prime Minister Winston Churchill, himself and Richard G. Casey over the latter's appointment to be Minister of State in the Middle East for the British War Cabinet, it was announced today.

The appointment of Mr. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, to the Middle East post was announced yesterday in London.

[Mr. Curtin thus apparently is losing little time in bringing into the open the whole circumstances of Mr. Casey's apopintment.

A Reuters dispatch from Canberra yesterday quoted Mr. Curtin as saying he had first told Mr. Casey that "having regard for all circumstances, it was the wish of the Commonwealth Government not to make any change in the Australian representation in Washington as matters stand."

Mr. Curtin was quoted as adding: "It was made clear that this was our wish and not our instruction," that it was "intimated to me that the proposal was entirely personal," and that he had therefore cabled Mr. Casey "the decision was one entirely between Mr. Churchill and himself."]

Difference of Opinion

The communications will be made public in a white paper but the gist of them, indicating a difference of opinion between Canberra and London, already has been disclosed in a summary.

Mr. Churchill was said to have cabled Mr. Curtin March 12 suggesting that he would like to name Mr. Casey to the Middle East post and asking Mr. Curtin's advice.

The Australian Prime Minister's reply was that Mr. Casey's contacts in Washington were invaluable. He asked that Mr. Casey not be approached.

Mr. Churchill messaged again saying that British Ministers and chiefs of staff wanted the Australian envoy. He mentioned that during his visit to the United States, he had spent an evening with Mr. Casey and had learned he was anxious for a change.

Mr. Churchill asked Mr. Curtin to reconsider. Mr. Curtin replied that he would not stand in the way of the British Prime Minister's desires but wanted Mr. Casey to talk to Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Attorney General, who has been sent to Washington.

Mr. Curtin said Mr. Casey never had intimated to him any desire for a change and Mr. Casey himself was said to have declared in a telephone call March 16 that the offer of a British Cabinet post had come to him as a complete surprise.

Later, however, it was reported, Mr. Casey said he had interviewed prominent men in the United States, including Harry Hopkins and Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to Washington, and after these talks he was prepared to go ahead, subject to the concurrence of Australia.

Choice Up to Minister

Mr. Curtin replied that Mr. Casey's work was important and the Government did not wish to make a change at Washington, but that the choice was up to Mr. Casey.

After Mr. Curtin's reply was received in London, Mr. Churchill cabled Mr. Curtin that he could not understand the tone and substance of Mr. Curtin's statement and would be forced to seek additional information unless the matter was cleared up.

Mr. Curtin replied that he had explained in his first cable the reasons for the Government's wishes, but Mr. Churchill persisted in explaining that he had seen Mr. Casey in the United States.

Mr. Curtin said he took it as a plain statement that Mr. Churchill wanted Mr. Casey and that Mr. Casey was eager to serve.

He said he would be glad if Mr. Churchill would "table" all further communications and that he would do likewise.

The Australian Prime Minister concluded that he made no personal reproach of Mr. Churchill and that the decision was for Mr. Casey, not for himself or the British war leader.

The official announcement that Mr. Casey would succeed Oliver Lyttelton, new British War Production Minister, as Minister of State in the Middle East was not made in Australia until after the British Radio broadcast news of the appointment, embarrassing the Canberra Government.

Australian States In Day of Prayer

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, March 20

Prime Minister John Curtin informed Australia's State Premiers today of King George's request that all British communities observe March 29 as a national Day of Prayer.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 20—The political stir so far aroused by announcement of the appointment of Mr. Richard G. Casey to be a member of the British War Cabinet and Minister of State in Cairo for the Middle East isn't considered disproportionate to the immense potentialities in this latest move in evolution of intercommonwealth development.

So far public attention here has been mainly focused on differences which have arisen as a result of what is felt here to be some impetuosity on the part of Prime Minister Churchill in making the announcement coupled with what looks like a domestic political somersault in Australia.

It is authoritatively stated in London that the Casey appointment was made with the concurrence of the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. John Curtin.

Several Questions Asked

Whether or not this is the whole story, whether it was Mr. Curtin alone and not his colleagues who agreed to the Casey appointment, whether political pressure in Australia since the announcement was made has produced a change of front, or whether there has been a misunderstanding all along between London and Canberra will doubtless be better understood when, as is reported here today a White Paper containing appropriate correspondence is to be presented in the Australian Parliament Wednesday.

In the meantime press and political comment here for the most part gives whole-hearted welcome to the Casey appointment as an important new link binding the United Nations closer together.

Judging Mr. Casey's choice between two loyalties—loyalty to the government of his own country and loyalty to the United Nations—the Manchester Guardian today says he has "chosen a post which gives a wider opportunity of service."

But while giving full recognition to such an encouraging implication, the point of view is also expressed here that Mr. Casey, according to Mr. Curtin, wouldn't represent Australia in the War Cabinet in London.

Today's Daily Mail therefore calls for a reconsideration of his appointment. "If the Australian Government considers that he would better serve their interests in Washington, then that is where he should be kept."

The most interesting and constructive aspect of Mr. Casey's joining the British War Cabinet is what it signifies as a milestone toward a single federal government for the whole British Commonwealth of Nations. The move gains added significance beside the present attraction of Australian thought toward the United States.

Evatt to Serve

MELBOURNE, March 20 (AP)—Attorney General Herbert Evatt, who reached the United States this week, probably will act as chief Australian representative in Washington after the departure of Richard G. Casey, the British War Cabinet's new Minister in the Middle East.

Indications were, however, that Mr. Evatt would not be Mr. Casey's permanent successor in Washington.

U. S. Bound to Play Big Role in Postwar Orient

By Walter Robb

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In waging war in the Far East the United States and the other United Nations have a twofold task.

First, they must win a smashing military victory. But second, and almost equally important, they must lay the foundations for a new society for the teeming millions of the Orient—a society based on freedom and enlightenment.

This is especially true of the United States.

This country, with its inspiring traditions and its historical championing of the rights of man, stands out as a shining symbol of the future to the Oriental—a future in sharp contrast to the past as symbolized by Japan's feudalism.

Can't Make Them Forget

In spite of the succession of defeats the United Nations have experienced in the Far East, they have already moved far in the direction they must take after the war.

The Japanese may temporarily deprive the peoples of the Philippines, of the Dutch Indies, and of Malaya of the advantages of freedom and enlightenment, but they can't make them forget them.

The remarkable progress made by the United States in the Philippines is illustrated by a story that is told about Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Some time early last year a European military man was visiting the Philippines and the story goes that General MacArthur took him motoring one day to show him some of the steps taken in the Philippines to stand off Japan. They drove past the University of the Philippines (enrollment 7,000) where cadets were at drill and girls were looking on, and students were going to and from their classes.

One or two professors on the campus, recognizing General MacArthur, waved a cheery hand. Both students and professor were Filipinos, so the visiting officer sat at stern indifference to the scene.

Visitor Is Still Unimpressed

They drove on up the Pasig to Fort William McKinley, where a muster of some of the Philippine Scouts left the visiting officer cold. Then they turned and found the road to San Pablo, to pay a visit to Gen. Juan Cailles, a brave enemy of ours 44 years ago who many times since has been elected Governor of his Province, Laguna.

On this route many country schools were passed, where little Filipino boys and girls were commencing their courses in primary English, writing and numbers; and they were early enough to see the ceremony of the morning salute to the flag at one or two of these schools, where the Philippine flag flew beside our own.

Through the valley, which is irrigated, rice in all stages from seedbeds to threshing floor was seen. There was contentment in the villages, and freedom. This was repeated in Laguna's hills and mountains, where the main crop was coconuts instead of rice. Cadres were inspected, but on the whole the visiting European officer thought he had seen little enough of defense when the day came to an end.

"What?" exclaimed General MacArthur. "My dear sir, you have seen nothing but defense all day long! You have seen a free people, and believe me, they will defend their freedom."

All Under Filipino Law

"You mean," asking the visiting officer, "that they live under laws of their own making, these Filipinos?"

"I mean much more," General MacArthur explained. "I mean that I live under their laws myself, as do we all who live in this country."

It was hard for the visiting officer to understand. Then the respect and admiration he saw paid to General MacArthur on every hand was voluntary and sincere, not a mask concealing a contrary feeling. When he asked what political prisoners America had in the Philippines, he learned it had none at all and the year when it had could not be remembered.

There may be some embroidery in the story, but there is whole cloth in it too. The Japanese have utterly failed to soften the Filipino; they find they have actually to whip him, and this they will come to find is no easy job, and if General MacArthur gets any sort of relief i ntime (before he runs out of ammunition and commissaries) it is probable that the Japanese will not whip the Filipinos at all.

The East Knows

The lot of the Filipinos under American hegemony is well known to the oppressed peoples of the Orient. If it wasn't fully known before, is is now—now that the Japanese have brought a different sort of pattern. The Orientals have a primitive system of communication known as the bamboo telegraph and its efficiency is nearly incredible.

Throughout the Orient it is known that when General MacArthur was appointed a full general he drove to pay a courtesy call on President Quezon of the Philippines without aide or escort. It is also known that some of General MacArthur's staff officers are Filipinos; that Filipinos of both rank and file have frequently been cited by him for bravery; than on the battleground of Bataan no favoritism is shown between Americans and Filipinos in the care of the wounded.

Out of such things the precursor of the postwar role of democratic America and the Far East may perhaps be discerned.

Canada to Put Enemy Aliens On War Work

OTTAWA, March 20 (CP)—Plans now are in process of being carried out whereby civilian enemy aliens who are refugees in Canada, having been brought here from Britain, will take an active part in Canadian war production, engaged on the refurbishing of used machine tools, it was learned today. At present, it was said, 39 interned refugees have already been released for work in this connection.

"When present plans are completed, 108 men who are alien refugees will be working on machine tools in the Montreal area," one well informed source said.

He explained these men are released from internment camps and are put to work for which they have volunteered and for which they are particularly skilled and trained, under the direction of an officer from the Secretary of State's Department.

These men will be engaged in the rebuilding of valuable machine tools which are being brought back into production for the war program after having been in storage in Chicago and Toronto, it was said.

All of the men to be so employed are highly skilled technicians who, because they were enemy aliens in Britain, were rounded up in a general round-up of aliens in 1940 and were shipped to Canada.

'Most Important Time' To Teach Young to Drive

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., March 20 (AP)—Tire and gasoline rationing probably will deprive junior and his sister of their use of the family automobile but they still should be taught to drive, a traffic safety expert said today.

Proposing that high school courses in motoring be expanded, Amos E. Nyehart, head of the Pennsylvania State College's Institute of Public Safety, declared:

"It is more important than ever that our young people know how to drive. Certainly the mechanized army we are developing requires that every soldier be familiar with motor vehicle operation. . . . Our young women must be able to assume posts as ambulance drivers and operators of commercial vehicles."

Mountain Folk Life Changing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Some of the sturdy and desirable characteristics of mountain people seem to be disappearing as a result of the breakdown of isolation, said Mrs. John C. Campbell of the John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, N. C., when attending the thirtieth annual Southern Mountain Workers Conference here. She and her husband were founders of the conference.

The building of dams in the mountains by TVA, bringing into the mountains construction crews and outsiders, the building of modern highways through the mountains, electricity—all are affecting mountain life, she said.

"Of course there are many new virtues which may tip the balance for those that are disappearing," said Mrs. Campbell, "but many of the very best virtues seem to be going."

She listed the virtues as independence of the mountain people, the ability to take care of one's self and being glad to do it; and absolute honesty. Petty dishonesty, she said, is gaining in parts of the mountain, although generally mountain people are still strictly honest.

She said more emphasis is being placed on money in the mountains, instead of gifts or exchanges among mountain people.

"You may notice other changes," said Mrs. Campbell. "You see along the highways and roads more painted houses, more electric lights. In the homes there are more washing machines and electric pumps."

Georgia Shoe Factory Leased to Government

BUFORD, Ga., March 20 (AP)—The shoe factory building of the Bona Allen Company has been leased to the War Department and will be used in repairing Army shoes, said Vice-President Golden Knight.

The company halted shoe manufacture some months ago, ending the employment of about 1,200 workers.

Japan Threatens 'Reprisals'

TOKYO, from Japanese Broadcasts, March 20 (AP)—The Japanese Navy charged today that the United States and Britain, since the start of the war in the Pacific, had waged "extreme warfare based on retaliation and hatred" and declared that Japan would reciprocate.

Alleging that Japan's foes were employing tactics in disregard of international law, the Navy promulgated an ordinance "revising" its warfare regulations which it said were based on the London Declaration of 1909 and precedents of international law.

The precise nature of the revision as well as the specific charges against the United States and Britain were not given.

Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada announced the decision to the Cabinet while the Government took action to notify Japan's foes through neutral powers of the decision.

Prof. Shigeharu Enomoto of the naval academy, "explaining" the new ordinance, said that the Imperial Navy desired to act justly under international law, but that war is by nature "reciprocal," and, therefore, he said, there is no reason for Japan to adhere to warfare regulations when its enemies disregard them.

Charges Flouted

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles expressed doubt today that the world would take seriously a Japanese charge that British and United States forces have been unduly ruthless in their methods of warfare.

The Japanese Government should know, Mr. Welles commented at his press conference, that if there are any nations in the world which have shown complete disregard for the rules of warfare and the precedents of international law then Germany and Japan certainly fall into that category.

In other quarters, the Japanese charge was viewed as a backfire of propaganda to obscure the atrocities of which the Japanese themselves have been accused repeatedly.

The Japanese Navy itself grossly flouted international law by attacking Pearl Harbor prior to a declaration of war, it was noted.

Japan was a signer of the 1907 Geneva Convention which codified previous attempts to humanize the conduct of belligerents. This was framed in the light of the Russo-Japanese war, in which the Japanese, it is charged, similarly attacked by treachery.

The charges of atrocity thus far have been virtually all from the United Nations, and directed mostly at the Japanese land forces. They were capped by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's recent statement to the British House of Commons that bound British soldiers had been bayonetted in occupied Hong Kong and civilians grossly mistreated there and elsewhere.

In the Philippines the War Department has reported such instances as the bombing of the open city of Manila, and the bayonetting of a bound Filipino soldier. Other reports have told of mistreatment of civilians in Manila.

Rail Station Names Hidden in Australia

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, March 20

The Australian War Cabinet, taking further precautions against enemy air attacks and reconnaissance flights, ordered today the removal of all large name boards from rural railway stations within 100 miles of the coast.

City railway stations will be stripped of name plates visible from the air.

A major race meeting scheduled to open today at Rosehill, New South Wales, was canceled because the Army has taken over part of the racetrack buildings.

Japanese 'Made Easy'

TOKYO, From Japanese Broadcasts, March 20 (AP)—The Japanese are preparing a simplified form of their highly complicated language in an effort to advance their "Greater East Asia program."

Domei announced today that a Cabinet-sponsored meeting of scholars decided to choose 600 common ideographs or simple ideograph-combinations "as an initial step toward unfolding Japanese culture and a general understanding of the language to East Asiatic races."

"The Japanese language . . . presents a formidable challenge to beginnings," Domei said.

Japanese, probably the most difficult language used by any major people, is written in ideographs borrowed from the Chinese, supplemented by Japanese syllabic signs to indicate its highly complicated inflections. Although Japanese newspapers attempt to use as few ideographs as possible a knowledge of some 2,000 is necessary to read them easily. A well-educated person knows 5,000 or more and the total is several times that number.

[The Japanese apparently have found the language barrier a formidable one in their efforts to impose their domination on their Asiatic conquests.]

The meeting, in which Army and Navy officers took part, decided to issue a pamphlet entitled "Nihongo Hayawakari" (Japan-language - quick - understanding) containing the 600 words for immediate distribution throughout the South Pacific areas.

Sabotage Rumors In Hawaii Denied

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 (AP)—Contrary to rumors, there was no sabotage in Honolulu on Dec. 7 when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, and there has been none since, Chief of Police W. A. Gabrielson of Honolulu declared in a cablegram to Congress.

Gabrielson's statement, dated March 14, was addressed to Chairman Tolan (D) of California, of the House National Defense Migration Commitee.

The statement was made public here last night by the Tolan Committee's field office in connection with the committee's preliminary report to Congress on the removal of enemy aliens and all Japanese from West Coast military areas.

There was no comment in the report on Mr. Gabrielson's statement, which the committee received after Samuel King, Hawaii's Congressional Delegate, had proposed unsuccessfully that the Tolan Committee hold hearings in Hawaii.

"Pursuant to the request of Delegate King," Mr. Gabrielson said, "I wish to advise you there were no acts of sabotage committed in the city and county of Honolulu Dec. 7, nor have there been any acts of sabotage reported to the Police Department since that date.

"The Police Department had charge of traffic on the Pearl Harbor road from Pearl Harbor to Honolulu shortly after the bombing started, with several officers on duty there.

"There was no deliberate blocking of the traffic during Dec. 7 or following that date by unauthorized persons."

Georgians in Services Not Subject to Poll Tax

ATLANTA, Ga., March 20 (AP)—Georgians won't have to pay the $1 annual poll tax for the privilege of voting so long as they are in the armed forces.

A long-standing statute provides exemption for soldiers and sailors during service and in addition, for six months before induction and six months after end of service.

Another State law provides men in service may vote without going home—by mailing in absentee ballots.

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Roosevelt's Quiet Composure Shown at Press Conference

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20 — President Roosevelt is enjoying his press conferences again.

There has returned to his manner and to his mood a quiet composure and an irrespirisible jocularity which have been noticeably missing.

Although today Mr. Roosevelt didn't have a great deal of important news, he had a good time giving it out; and when he wasn't answering questions, he was zestfully parrying them.

The President is certainly not taking the war lightly but much of his old grace and ready humor has taken the place of the evident though understandable edginess and irritation which have marked so many of his recent meetings with the White House correspondents.

Mr. Roosevelt is in no sense free from the weight and worries of the war but it is apparent that they are now taxing him less than at any time in the past two months and his remarkable resilience is again being demonstrated.

Comment on Conditions

Mr. Roosevelt had a number of items to contribute at his own initiative and it was some time before general questions were in order. On his own behalf the President:

1. Expressed the view that there was sufficient unemployed labor in the United States to take care of virtually all war industry needs until next fall.

2. Indicated that by fall shortages of labor supply would begin to develop at critical points.

3. Declined to confirm the understanding of most correspondents that the new 45-to-65 Selective Service registration would be utilized as a means of mobilizing additional man power for industrial needs. He agreed that machinery for this task will be necessary, but insisted that a deciison on this subject will not be taken for some little time.

4. Revealed that he will himself register in the fourth draft on April 27. Though Mr. Roosevelt is in the armed services as Commander in Chief, he stated that he would register and be available for any additional duty.

5. Urged that the thought of the whole nation be directed to the need of reducing industrial accidents, which he said robbed all industry of 460,000,000 man-days of production during 1941, as compared with the loss of 160,000,000 man-days through the "common cold" and 30,000,000 man-days through strikes.

Industrial Safety

6. Emphasized, in statistics covered elsewhere in these columns, that most war industries are working much more than 40 hours each week, the average being between 45 and 50, with some plants working shifts as long as 66 and 77 hours.

The President was particularly concerned over the problem of industrial accidents. He said the need was for war workers not to let their thoughts wander to other things. He said that industrial accidents robbed production of 451,500 workers in 1941, 101,500 being killed and 350,000 "permanently disabled."

In response to questions, which were prompted by repeated dispatches from Australia that action to relieve the Philippines might soon be forthcoming, Mr. Roosevelt said there was little he could add at this time, that the United States is doing everything possible for American and Filipino forces. He again emphasized the excessive difficulties of the geographical distances and made it plain that shortage of shipping is a real problem.

Closes on Light Note

And finally, the President concluded his conference, as he began it, on a light note.

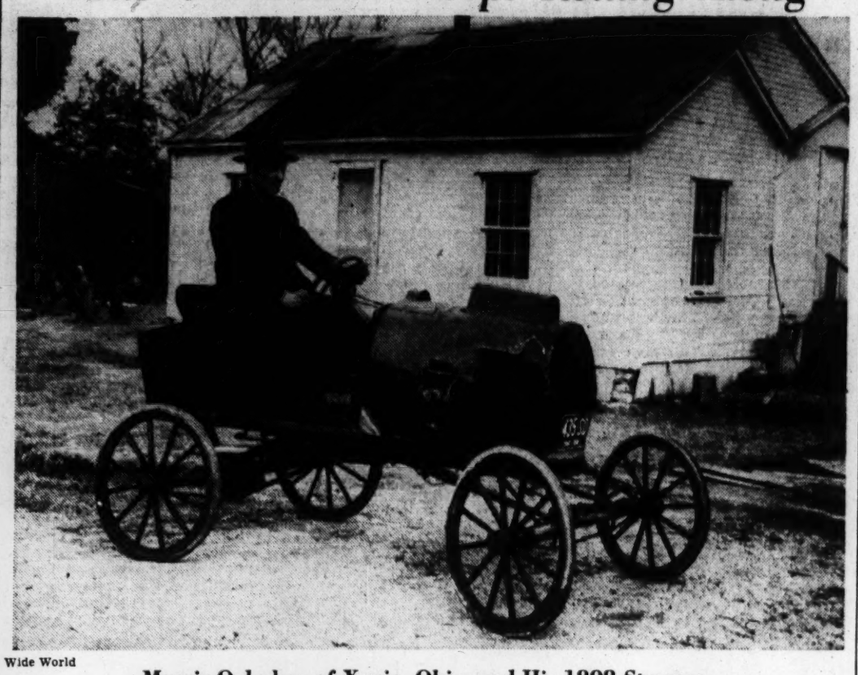
He related how a charming lady asked him at a White House dinner the other night how Gen. Douglas MacArthur got from the Philippines to Australia. This is the tall tale he told her:

General MacArthur took a rowboat. He disguised himself as a Filipino fisherman, put out from Bataan Peninsula and passed unrecognized through heavy concentrations of Japanese naval strength. Furthermore, he rowed 2,500 miles right through the Japanese and landed safely.

In great glee Mr. Roosevelt assured his press conference that the lady actually believed him.

P. S.—But was it "the charming lady" who was fooled? A woman correspondent, who knows about these matters—or does she?—avowed later that it was the President who was being taken in, that the lady was being no more and no less than "charming" in order not to spoil Mr. Roosevelt's joke!

'The Old Boiler' Keeps Rolling Along



Wide World

Morris Oglesbee of Xenia, Ohio, and His 1898 Steamer

Tire Rationing Doesn't Bother Ohio Driver

Wide World-Associated Press

XENIA, Ohio, March 20—When Morris Oglesbee refers to his automobile as "the old boiler," he means just that.

He owns and operates an 1898 model Stanley steamer, Ohio's oldest licensed car and possibly the nation's most ancient vehicle of its kind.

The chassis is like that of an old-fashioned horse-drawn buggy, equipped with solid rubber tires. Those tires give Mr. Oglesbee no tire rationing worries.

The copper boiler wound with steel wire is 14 inches in diameter and contains 309 tubes each 13¼ inches long. The entire motive plant weighs 112 pounds and Mr. Oglesbee estimates its horsepower at about 20.

Using cold water, it takes about 12 minutes to develop sufficient steam for starting and the machine uses a gallon of gasoline every 25 to 30 miles to keep the steamer steaming. Water must be replenished every 15 to 20 miles.

Mr. Oglesbee admits that 15 miles an hour is about the fastest speed the operator can take with any degree of comfort, but he plans to substitute old motorcycle tires to step up the pace to about 30 miles an hour.

The former farmer assembled the machine himself and has two others, both of 1900 vintage. The largest car weighs 287 pounds and has pneumatic tires which are still serviceable.

Mr. Oglesbee has operated a small machine shop here for five years but his love of steam engines dates back to childhood. In youth he made working models and later assembled his Stanley steamers. He also operated a steam-powered saw mill and threshing machine.

Pollux Skipper Praises Men for Bravery

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The tragic, dramatic story of how the officers and men of the Naval Stores Ship Pollux fought against a raging sea, snow, gale winds and freezing temperatures off the coast of Newfoundland while their vessel was battered to pieces by the waves was told in an official report today by the commanding officer, Commander Hugh W. Turney of Annapolis, Md.

The Pollux and Truxton, a destroyer, ran aground in Placentia Bay before dawn on the morning of Feb. 18. But not until about 24 hours after the Pollux first stuck fast was the rescue operation finally completed.

A total of 92 officers and men was lost from the Pollux and 97 officers and men from the Truxtun.

Commander Turney's report added a group of new names to the roster of navy heroes. He listed the following as deserving special commendation:

Lieut. James W. Boundy, Seattle, Wash.; Lieut (Junior Grade) George C. Bradley, Crestwood, N. Y., and Ensign Alfred I. Pollack, Fresno, Calif. each of these attempted to carry a line ashore by swimming.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Russell J. Garnaus, New York City, who took a small boat with a party of four men and successfully effected a hazardous landing on shore.

The four were identified as Garrett Lloyd, Boatswain's Mate First Class, South Akron, Ohio; Warren A. Greenfield, Signalman Third Class, New York City; William A. Derosa, Baker Third Class, New York; Lawrence J. Calemmo, Fireman First Class, New York City.

Isaac H. Strauss, Quartermaster Third Class, New York City, who attempted to go hand over hand on an untested line secured to a rock by a grapnel hook, and on a second occasion by attempting to make a landing by jumping from the end of the boom.

Alfred M. Dupuy, Storekeeper Third Class, Powederly, Ala., who swarm ashore at "great personal risk" and managed to make secure a line with which rescue operations could be started. This work was done, the report said, while Dupuy was barefooted and his clothing was frozen.

Melvin Bettis, Molder Second Class, of Des Moines, Iowa, who made an unsuccessful attempt to reach a heaving line from the ledge after swimming ashore.

Commander Turney reported that the several attempts to swim lines ashore were made "extremely hazardous" by the condition of the sea and the presence of oil and a large amount of wreckage.

"Finally," the report said, "a whaleboat was put over and one officer and four men carrying a line and emergency equipment completed a successful landing in a small cove after a very treacherous passage.

"After one attempt it was obvious that the ferrying of a life raft by use of this line was impossible because of wreckage, fuel oil and the weakened condition of the other side. By this time the ship had been driven to within about 20 feet of a ledge of rock.

"An attempt was made to land on this ledge using a grapnel heaved from the ship. The forward ten-ton boom was rigged out but would not reach far enough to be useful in landing men ashore."

About this time, Commander Turney related, the ship began to break in halves. The afterpart, where all the men were located, seemed about to capsize. The ship listed sharply.

Commander Turney then told the crew that those who wanted to try swimming ashore or reaching there on floating wreckage might do so. About 90 men went overboard and began working slowly toward the beach, but the ship stopped listing further, and Commander Turney ordered that no more men go into the water.

However, of those who had already gone, a sufficient number reached land to assist in what the commanding officer called "the final operation that effected the rescue of the remainder of the crew."

"The major number of those who did not survive were lost at this time," the report said, although it was not made clear as to exactly how they were lost.

Of those who did reach shore, one managed to climb to the ledge near the ship and a light line was passed to him. A heavier line was then hauled over and a boatswain's chair was rigged out for landing those remaining on board.

Miami Greets Survivors Of Axis Victims

MIAMI, Fla., March 20 (AP) — Fearless men on United Nations merchant ships, writing a new saga of the sea by their defiance of Axis attackers, have added another chapter here with reports of valor by crews of two vessels sunk by submarines in the Atlantic.

Thirty-eight crewmen were saved from a medium sized American freighter on which nine others were lost. Landing here from Cuba, some of them told of bravery by men clinging to wreckage through 11 hours of darkness, and of two officers who were killed while attempting to make sure others were safe.

Thirty-four men who escaped from a torpedoed Norwegian tanker passed through Miami after landing at Nassau. They told of their captain and a boarding party returning to their ship three times after it was hit, and of flashing a distress call that resulted in two submarines popping to the surface and shelling the craft. All the boarding party were injured by shell splinters. Two were killed.

The freighter's radio operator, Stanley Oliver of San Francisco, stuck to his post through the torpedoing of his vessel and a subsequent shelling, and flashed a distress call.

Julian F. Vinson, of Cranford, N. J., Second Assistant Engineer, said the Chief Engineer, Paul Boehncke, of Oakland, Calif., was killed when he returned to the engine room to seek two of the engine room crew he couldn't locate on deck.

Charles Loif, of San Francisco, Fourth Assistant Engineer, watched for the return of his chief, then he, too, went below. Both went down with the ship.

Mr. Vinson said there was no time to put lifeboats over the side. The 38 men who were rescued clung to wreckage all night.

The freighter's Captain, R. H. Murphy of Barnstable, Mass., was knocked overboard by a timber set flying by an exploding shell, and Second Mate Graham Griffith (206 Oak Street), Clifton Heights, Pa., leaped behind him and supported the skipper all night long with one arm while he clung to a piece of wreckage with the other.

Yugoslav Ship Sunk

LEWES, Del., March 20 (AP)—Survivors of the torpedoed Yugoslavian freighter Trepca, landed here yesterday, told how they drifted three days in open lifeboats before being rescued "somewhere southeast of Delaware Capes" by a Swedish freighter.

Capt. Stanko Marochini said the 5,402-ton ship was "attacked without warning about 10:30 a. m. by a cruiser sub, the largest I have ever seen, apparently German," which fired two torpedoes into the vessel's starboard side. The ship sank within a half hour.

Survivors reported the submarine made no effort to molest either the crewmen in the water or those in lifeboats.

An apprentice officer, Zvonimir Jurisic, leaped into the water and saved several shipmates who could not swim and also made possible the escape of 24 others by freeing the lifeboat from fouled gear.

MacArthur 'Soldier's Soldier'; Popularity Grows Constantly

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 20 — Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, the British hero of Libya, might have been speaking of Gen. Douglas MacArthur when he said that "devotion to a man" inspires soldiers to victory.

News that the hero of Bataan had become Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in the Pacific Southwest electrified the anti-Axis world.

His own command, cheering him off from the Philippines, sprang from its foxholes to smash a Japanese attack. Australia went wild when he got there. United Nations fighting men, governments, public and press hit a new high in hope. Here was a man to lead them.

General Wavell probably was not thinking of MacArthur when he lectured in 1939 on "What Makes a Great General." But, today, his words are the words of a prophet—"devotion to a man." If a soldier's devotion to his general will win this war, Douglas MacArthur has victory in his pocket.

Considerate of Public

He captivates the public, too. "If you build false confidence (of the people) and you are not successful," he once told reporters, "you lose their trust forever. If you give them the truth, the average citizen can take a lot more than these propaganda artists tell you is possible."

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in the World War, said General MacArthur was the greatest fighting front line general he had. President Roosevelt recently remarked, "I always must find a way to keep Douglas close to me, for if we ever have another A. E. F. he's the man to head it."

General MacArthur has won plenty of battles, but not always according to Army-approved practice. He charged into the victorious American last offensive of the war in France (1918) armed only with a very clean uniform and a riding crop. But "MacArthur's men" carried the field that day, waved on by comrades who fell with their eyes on a fighting general.

Said General Wavell: "What troops . . . appreciate is that a general should be constantly in personal touch with them, and should not see everything simply through the eyes of his staff. In modern warfare we may see the general leading his troops . . . in the fighting front. . . ."

Douglas MacArthur could do nothing less than live in the tradition of his fighting father, Liept. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, of Civil War and Spanish-American war fame. He is the soldier son of a soldier, born and reared on military posts.

He has heard the whirr of Indian arrows on the Great Plains (in the 80s), the swish of Moro bolos (in the 1900s), the crack of Mexican Mausers (in 1914), gun thunder on the Western Front (in 1918), and the blast of Japanese bombs (in 1941-42).

He knows war, and he is a warrior.

This war has made quite a political figure of the general, just as the Civil War made of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who later became President. There has been talk in both major political parties of naming him a candidate.

Being a soldier, General MacArthur has no party affiliations—but he is a shrewd politician. How else could he survive Army and public wisecracks when he vaulted over officers to become chief of staff while still a "kid general"?

Good Public Speaker

He has a flair for public speaking and a riot of rhetoric. He once wished to write books, and he always was good at coining memorable phrases.

General MacArthur figured out that in the last 3,400 years only 268, or less than one in 13, have had no wars.

"From the dawn of history to the present day," he said, "it always has been the militant aggressor who took the place of the unprepared. The battlefield was the bed on which they—the ruling nations—were born, and the battlefield became the couch on which their worn-out bodies finally expired."

Genghis Khan, he said, taught the world the value of military mobility, paralyzing his enemies by striking hard and fast. He argued that this country should keep, not necessarily a large, but a mobile force with equipment superior to any enemy, rather than invite attack.

His simple dignity was reflected in his observation at Bataan:

"The United States directed me to defend these islands, and I propose to do so!"

MacLeish Lashes at Enemy Already at Work Within U. S.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—Sharply assailing defeatism, disunity and failure to sacrifice, which he saw as the enemy within America's gates, Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, in an address here last night, called upon American public opinion to awake to the fact that while the United States cannot possibly lose the war if its people are determined to win, defeat is entirely possible for a nation victimized by irresolution and division.

In an address at the inaugural dinner of Freedom House, Mr. MacLeish named America's defeatist types one after another and denounced them for serving enemy propaganda and for caring more for their own private hatreds than for the welfare of their country.

Wendell L. Willkie, who spoke as Chairman of the dinner at the Commodore Hotel, called upon the United States Navy to enlarge America's conception of democracy by dropping its rule which bars Negroes from service except as mess attendants.

An Ineligible Hero

Reciting the heroism of the Negro messman who seized a machine gun aboard the Battleship Arizona at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7 and fired upon Japanese airplanes until his ammunition was exhausted, Mr. Willkie remarked that this American hero could not have enlisted as a seaman in the United States Navy.

Quentin Reynolds, war correspondent newly returned from Russia and Africa, carried forward the appeal for American unity by remarking that he was somewhat "confused" on arriving in the United States to find some Members of Congress and some newspapers more enthusiastically at war with Britain and President Roosevelt than with Germany and Japan. Among those he assailed was the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, of Detroit, Mich.

The Enemy Is Here

Declaring that the enemy had trained its heaviest guns on this battlefield in an attempt to destroy that resolution which alone could carry America and the United Nations to victory, Mr. MacLeish declared it was up to each and every American as individuals to "fight for the common purpose in which they all believe."

The Axis enemy knew the invincibility of an America backed by strong resolution, he continued, and had, therefore, sought by every means, to "ditch and divide and tunnel and undermine," playing upon the natural political differences which in the past had been elements of American strength, seeking to turn them into personal passions, "until campaigns had become in certain quarters and in certain mouths campaigns of private slander and insidious abuse aimed at the destruction of confidence in the elected officers of the people."

Holding up to scorn any American "who attempts by any means to break or defeat or frustrate the determination of this people," the Director of the Office of Facts and Figures described the defeatist types, declaring:

"The enemy is the American defeatist who would rather lose the war and with it everything America has been or can become than make the terrible effort victory demands—the idle women whose dinner hour has been altered and who call their country's struggle for its life 'this wretched war'; the sluggish men on the commuters' trains who have never fought for anything save golf balls in their lives and do not propose to begin at this late hour; the slippery whispers in the press and in hotel lobbies who know the meaning of American defeat, and want it, and who know well why they want it.

"The enemy is the American divisionist—the American who fears or hates our allies in this war more than he trusts and loves his fellow-citizens," he continued, "the American bigot who fears the beliefs of the Russian people more than he trusts the beliefs of the people of America and who will willingly see the United States destroyed if Russia could be destroyed in the same disaster.

Some More of Them

"The American patriot whose patriotism is directed not to the United States, but to the country of his European origin; the American with the ineradicable immigrant mentality who would rather see this country overwhelmed than see it aided by a nation his father or his grandfather once hated in another country and another time.

"The enemy is the American partisan who would win his partisan victories at any cost of suffering of defeat to his own country; the newspaper publisher to whom treason itself is not detestable if by treason he can injure those he hates; the vindictive politician who would pay his scores off in this country's blood . . . ; the man who attempts, through his ownership of a powerful newspaper, to dictate the opinions of millions of Americans . . . ; the politician who serves for years as the principal propagandist of the nation that this country is secure from all attack and who, later, when attack occurs, gloats at his country's losses, saying, 'I told you so, I told you so.'"

Mr. MacLeish said he did not believe the American public would be deceived by such persons, adding:

"I think the just indignation of a great people, aroused by unbearable outrage to a terrible anger, will fight this war through to the final end. I think that end will be our victory; absolute and conclusive and our own."

Town for 10,000 Japanese Evacuees Mushrooms in Interior California

MANZANAR, Calif., March 20 (AP)—The West's newest boom town, designed to house 10,000 Japanese evacuees from southern California, is being constructed in the midst of 6,020 acres in Owens River Valley.

Four hundred carpenters went to work yesterday. In a few hours they erected one barracks and started the framework for an administration building and a 150-bed hospital. Speed is essential. The project is scheduled to be completed in 60 days. The first 1,000 Japanese are due Monday.

One hundred Japanese artisans—carpenters, plumbers, painters and electricians—are coming tomorrow to assist in the construction.

The plans call for erection of 490 buildings—14 barracks, a recreation hall, mess hall, laundry and other service structures on each of 25 city blocks. The project, Manzanar Reception Center, is 220 miles northeast of Los Angeles.

Superintendent O. E. Evans of the Griffith Company, contractors, said he would have 1,000 workmen, toiling in 10-hour shifts, six days a week, within a few days. At the peak, buildings are scheduled to rise at the rate of 20 to 25 a day. Five hundred military police are to guard the center.

The land was commandeered from the City of Los Angeles by Lieut. Gen. John L. Dewitt, Commander of the Western Defense Command, to house aliens ousted from the Pacific Coast area. It is part of the land acquired by Los Angeles in the '20's for an aqueduct from its Owens River water reservoir.

Japanese will raise farm and garden products. Long unused irrigation ditches, which two decades ago furnished water to a fruit growing community, are being reopened.

Owens Valley residents, who originally expressed resentment of the project, have become reconciled.

This housedress has had the equivalent of *more* than two full years' laundering . . . Washed, Linit-starched, ironed 102 times, shows *no* sign of wear. (Tests by United States Testing Company, Inc, Test No. 24747, Feb. 3, 1942.)

Dress Put Through 102 Launderings; Looks Like New

Linit-Starched Cottons Resist Laundering Wear; Have Linen-Like Finish

It will pay you to give your housedresses LINIT care. They'll serve you better—and stay smart, fresh, new looking longer. This *different* laundry starch penetrates the fabric, covers tiny fibres with *protective* coating.

LINIT-starched fabrics stay clean looking longer, too. *And iron easier.*

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Unnamed Redheaded Navy Gunner Credited With Axis Sub Sinking

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—An unidentified "little redheaded" Navy gunner was credited today by a hardy group of American merchant mariners with the sinking of an Axis submarine which torpedoed and sank their freighter in the South Atlantic on the night of Feb. 23.

The survivors came here yesterday only long enough to get their papers in order, sign on immediately with other vessels and put out to sea again.

A brief, official account of the sinking of their freighter and their counterattack upon an Axis submarine was released March 16, by authorities of the Ninth Naval District at Great Lakes, Ill. But the survivors went further than the official account. They said their favorite redheaded Navy gunner undoubtedly sent the Axis attacker to the bottom.

Immediate Action

The Navy gun crew, under the direction of Ensign Peter M. Wendt, said the survivors, went into action right after the Axis torpedo crashed into the freighter's starboard bow.

The engine room crew remained below decks and pushed the merchantman under a full head of steam despite the damage that caused her immediately to dip forward and list to starboard, said the crewmen.

Then, out of the midnight blackness of the sea, a parachute flare arose from the submarine whose commander apparently wanted to view the damage he had caused and had surfaced about 200 yards astern.

Fired Flare to Windward

But, said the sailors, the U-boat commander made one mistake. He had fired his flare to windward.

For a brief period, they said, the decks of their vessel were bathed in the light of the flare and one shell from the submarine's deck gun whistled overhead while another crashed into her rigging.

A gust of wind, however, blew the floating flare back over the submarine, and the minute his target came into view the little Navy gunner let go with his hard-hitting deck gun.

In rapid succession, the redhead pumped three shells into the Axis marauder—shells that struck with a metallic clank that could be heard by the cheering crewmen of the freighter.

At that point, said the seamen, the flare went out and presumably the submarine went down, because they neither saw nor heard any more of it during the next 12 hours they were afloat, first on the sinking freighter and then on a raft. They were rescued by a tanker sent to their aid by a Navy patrol plane.

'Exemplary Life' Impresses Judge

PHILADELPHIA, March 20 (AP) — The "exemplary life" which Clarence Arters has led since he escaped from an Iowa prison farm in 1921 brought help from a judge who said it would be "a miscarriage of justice to return him to a penitentiary."

The father of six children left the courtroom under $500 bail after Judge Byron A. Milner issued a writ of habeas corpus to give "the Iowa Governor time to review the whole story."

Mr. Arters, a ship cook, frankly admitted he escaped from the prison farm at Clive, Iowa, after serving 13 months of a five-year sentence for an automobile theft. But he insisted—and police agreed—that the crime was "my one mistake."

He married a year after the escape and now has six children. The Court, told he had been "a kind husband and father," and had worried about detection, said "this man has paid fully for his one error and it would be an outrage to harass him further."

In Des Moines, David R. McCreery, chairman of the Iowa Board of Control, said, "No matter how long ago a man escaped and no matter how good his record has been meanwhile, every escaped prisoner must be brought back and locked up again.

"There can be no exceptions to the rule," he added. "That would place a premium on escapes."

Swallows Punctual! Revisit Capistrano

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, Calif., March 20 (AP)—The million swallows came back to San Juan Capistrano March 19, fulfilling a tradition which dates far back through the years.

They arrived on St. Joseph's Day—right on schedule—made quick inspections of their nests, then flew into the canyons in quest of food.

There was little fighting this year between the swallows and the swifts and sparrows, which occupy the nests during the winter. Most of the smaller birds departed before advent of the main swallow band.

For many years the swallows left the Mission on St. John's Day, Oct. 23, just as regularly as they arrived on St. Joseph's day. But the last three years they have departed in July or August.

Scientists have blamed the increased use of orchard sprays, which kill the insects on which the birds feed.

Where the swallows spend the winters is a mystery.

'Chief Wise Eagle' Seems Fitting for MacArthur

BROWNING, Mont., March 20 (AP)—The Blackfeet Indian Tribe has adopted Gen. Douglas MacArthur as Mo-Kahki-Peta, or Chief Wise Eagle.

Tribal rites—including war songs—were performed before a large picture of the General, Supreme Commander of the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific.

Jews Ask U. S. to Aid Them With Britain

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—A delegation representing a group of Jewish organizations asked the State Department yesterday to use its good offices to bring about a modification of British policies and facilitate admission of Jewish refugees to Palestine.

At a conference with Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, members of the delegation asked especially for release of 700 refugees they said were interned in Palestine and for the return to that country of 1,800 they said had been deported to Mauritius, island in the Indian Ocean.

The delegation represented the American emergency committee for Zionist affairs, the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish congress, and B'nai B'rith. Composing it were Mrs. David de Sola Pool, Louis Lipsky, Maurice Wertheim and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, all of New York, and Henry Monsky of Omaha, Neb.

Girl Spy for Nazis Gets 5-Year Term

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP) — Lucy Boehmler, high school girl who said she "found espionage lots of fun," was sentenced today to five years in Federal women's reformatory at Alderson, W. Va., by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard.

Judge Goddard also sentenced Carl Herman Schroetter, skipper of a Miami, Fla., fishing boat, to 10 years' imprisonment.

Both pleaded guilty to participation in the espionage ring headed by Kurt Frederick Ludwig, master Nazi spy, who was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment recently.

Nelson Gets a Plane, Bought by the R. F. C.

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Reconstruction Finance Corporatian has bought Donald Nelson, war production chief, an airplane to expedite his travels about the country, it is learned.

Since the War Production Board had no funds to make such a purchase, R. F. C. holds title to it and is renting it to WPB. The pilot is a WPB employee.

Use of the plane has been extended to all WPB officials required to make fast trips.

Hawaii Sets Prices On Food Products

HONOLULU, March 20 (AP)—The Military Government of Hawaii took further steps today to prevent profiteering in foodstuffs by setting maximum retail prices for fruit and produce.

The prices set included 20 cents a pound for asparagus; six cents a pound for bananas; broccoli, 15 cents a pound; cucumbers, 12 cents a pound, and Irish potatoes five cents a pound. A recent order set the maximum price of butter at 56 cents a pound, 50 cents a dozen for medium mainland eggs, and 85 cents a dozen for island eggs.

Where Quaint Shops Greet Visitors

Stanley Toogood, A. R. P. S.

Bay Street in City of Nassau

Wares from the far corners of the world are eagerly sought by tourists in these old-fashioned bazaars.

Nassau—Quiet, Restful Vacations Offered

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While cruise ships no longer sail into the emerald waters of Nassau this tropical island still entertains a considerable number of American visitors. And plans are going forward to entertain an increasing number—Americans who are in search of the peace and quietude which Nassau offers unstintingly.

Transportation facilities for travel to Nassau have been drastically curtailed since the opening of war between the United States and Japan. Only the daily service of Pan American Airways from Miami today is open to vacationists. These planes, however, are making the journey with ever increasing passenger lists and Nassau officials expect a steady flow of vacationists through the spring and summer months. The fast clipper ships make the trip in a little more than an hour.

Walk up Nassau's Bay Street any day of the week and you'll see

Monitor Traveltalks

American vacationists strolling along the street peering into the well-stocked shop windows. From Nassau's harbor motor boats and sailing sloops move in and out as sportsmen seek prizes offered in the various classes of races.

Many Vacationists

Yes, there are many American vacationists in Nassau. Here they are finding an Island unaffected by the war, that is to say, there is little here to remind the traveler that a war is going on. To those Americans this is the haven they have been seeking. Nassau is serving in this war as a morale builder. It is sending Americans back to their jobs refreshed and "rebuilt" to tackle the hard tasks that lie ahead.

Taking on the responsibility as a "morale builder" Nassau is going ahead with its sporting and recreational plans. Holding the sports spotlight will be golfing and sailing during this month. The International Star Class Championships, scheduled for March 24-30, and the annual Spring Regatta of the Royal Nassau Sailing Club, set for March 28, will be two impressive events to high light the spring vacation period. The Star Championships, one of the world's big annual sailing events, will take place against a background of appropriate social functions.

The Bahamas Country Club, a tricky, seaside course which has challenged many of the world's great golfers, is in the midst of undergoing improvements which will enhance its reputation in golfdom, but the construction will not prevent the usual spring tournaments.

Swimming and relaxing under a warm, tropical sun are enjoyed by all visitors to Nassau. Paradise Beach attracts the majority of visitors for here is an area especially set aside for bathers. After a short and pleasant motorboat ride across the harbor the visitor can reach Paradise Beach by traveling along a pleasant walk shaded by a copious growth of Australian Pine.

Like Private Club

Paradise Beach has been so carefully developed that it almost takes on the appearance of a private club, but all visitors are welcome to use and enjoy its advantages. The fine, white sand slopes gently to the water's edge where tiny waves ripple in, never so big but what it is safe to swim at any time. A rugged coral reef guards this little bay from the assaults of the Atlantic Ocean, and while the waves beat and pound only a few yards away swimmers can enjoy the calm waters that are Paradise Beach.

Every facility has been provided at Paradise Beach for the visitor. There are bath houses equipped with shower baths, and spacious sitting rooms where families may gather to chat and look out upon the sea. In a near-by "Club House" light snacks and luncheons are available. Bathing suits can be rented for a moderate fee. Paradise Beach is a place where the family can spend the day "on the seashore" and yet have at hand all the comforts of home.

Unlike Bermuda, Nassau allows automobiles to operate freely over its winding, narrow roads. It is a question to the visitor, however, whether there are more taxis than privately owned family cars. These taxi drivers don't flit around looking for fares, but rather loll at their front wheels waiting for the visitor to startle their slumbers by banging on the doors. There are a few aggressive taxi drivers, of course, and they'll waylay the tourist at every opportunity with a sales talk that sounds as though it came out of a Nassau tourist folder.

Nassau still has a large number of horse-drawn carriages. It is this mode of transportation which the tourist enjoys. Riding behind a plodding horse is a new and pleasant experience for most tourists and besides, traveling over Nassau in a carriage really gives one time to look and see the scenery. The driver usually is an "old-timer" who can give his passenger much valuable information about the flowers and history of Nassau.

Mexican Military Courses Prepared for Public Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A plan of organization for military education which is to be introduced into Mexican schools has been announced by the Ministry of Public Education.

The announcement follows a decree issued by President Avila Camacho on Feb. 21 vesting the duty of military training in the Ministry of Public Education who is to collaborate with the President and with the Ministries of National Defense and Marine.

The plan is designed to take care of three levels of instruction: premilitary instruction for students who have never been trained by federal military officers; elemental military instruction for those who have passed the premilitary stage; and superior training for students who have passed the first two stages. Graduates from the third level who have successfully passed an examination will receive the status of Reserve Officer.

Direction of the program of military training will be under the Department of Physical and Premilitary Education, a section of the Ministry of Public Education. Instructions will be sent from this Department and a careful check-up made from time to time to make certain training is being conducted in a uniform manner throughout the Republic, it is announced.

Committees in the States will act as intermediaries between the Federal Department and the local instructors. These committees will be composed of the State Superintendent of Education, who will act as chairman, the State Director of Physical Education, a military instructor designated by the National Department, and representatives of local government and of the Military Command of the Zone.

The idea, apparently, is to coordinate the local school, the federal and state academic authorities, and the federal and local military factors as closely as possible.

Sixty-four officials of the Army have been placed at the disposition of the Ministry of Education by the Ministry of National Defense for assistance in the training program. The Director of the Department of Physical Education, which is directly responsible for the management of the project, is Cornel Ignacio M. Beteta.

The general approach of the Mexican Government in the whole matter of military education has been slow, cautious and persuasive due to the fact that the Mexican people as a whole have not believed in the need for such training. Recent events in the Gulf and West Coastal waters, however, have helped to point up the need for Mexican military preparedness. The Government has also been gradually educating the public to this need.

Licensed Hitchhiking Urged In Drive to Conserve Rubber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A plan to advance the Nation's conservation program by putting hitchhiking on a sound and legal basis for the war period is offered here by a magazine editor who has been giving a lot of thought to the empty back-seat problem.

Herb Packer, author of the plan, has been worrying about the tires and gasoline being inefficiently used by people who ride in solitary grandeur in their big cars. He would like to see every car loaded to capacity at a time like this, when transportation needs have been expanded and facilities reduced. But how is it to be done?

Mr. Packer found a possible answer one day when he was unable to get bus or train service from one town to another not far away. Automobiles were rolling past him, evidently bound for his destination, but he couldn't quite bring himself to hold up his thumb like a college boy. If he could only show these motorists his credentials, and explain he wanted to pay his way, any one of the motorists would be glad to give him a lift, he knew.

Ah! That gave him his plan. Authorized hitchhiking. Hitchhiking on a legal and dignified basis.

Why not let the State license people who want to hitchhike and give them insignia to wear on their arms? The State could examine the applicant, demand birth certificate and character reference, and pass upon his merit as a passenger. The arm band would mean that he had State approval.

The motorist would be protected; the hitchhiker would be dignified; and tires would carry just that many more passengers a mile.

Here's what Mr. Packer has to say about the plan:

"From the standpoint of the operator of the car, it would be a great relief to know how to distinguish between the bum and the legitimate traveller. In addition, provision for nominal payment equivalent to bus fare would help many a car operator pay for his gas and oil expenses. From the standpoint of the country, essential travelling would be done with a minimum use of vital auto tires, parts, gas, oil and other defense materials."

Mr. Packer has details of his plans worked out. There would be not only arm bands for the hitchhikers, but stickers for automobiles of drivers who want to be "picker-uppers." There would be loading stations for authorized hitchhikers going to work or returning home.

A patriotic citizen, Mr. Packer is pushing his idea with vigor. He not only published his plan in his magazine, Motor Service, but proceeded to write to Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois, members of the State Legislature, and Illinois Senators and Representatives in Washington. He has a whole file of replies. Some of the legislators, expressing interest, said that legislation would be Hitchhiker) service. Mr. Packer hopes to see his own State the hopes to see his own State the first to adopt such a law.

Men 45 to 65 To Register On April 27

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Men of 45 to 65 must register on April 27 for non combatant service, possibly work in war factories, under the Selective Service Law.

President Roosevelt set the date yesterday. After the registration of this group, which numbers about 15,000,000, only those of 18 and 19 years will remain unregistered.

While none of these comparative oldsters will be taken into the fighting forces, there is the possibility that some or many of them will be assigned eventually to essential war work. Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey has said that one purpose of the Draft Law was an "accurate and systematic appraisal" of the supply of man power.

Testifying before a House Committee, General Hershey recently asserted that "we must have much more control over placements of men than we now have to meet the war manpower problem." It was noted, however, that there is no existing law to compel a work-or-fight policy.

The Chief Executive issued a proclamation, under terms of the Selective Service Act, which provides that:

The registration of male citizens of the United States and other male persons who were born on or after April 28, 1877, and on or before Feb. 16, 1897, shall take place in the United States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and in Puerto Rico on Monday, April 27, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

The usual exceptions were made for persons already in the armed forces and for registration in exceptional cases prior to or after the prescribed date.

The April 27 registration will be the second since the United States entered the war. The first registered (the 20 to 44 group) on Feb. 16, and the lottery for that group held last Tuesday. Estimates before the Feb. 16, registration were that about 9,000,000 were in that age bracket.

The first draft registration since the World War was held on Oct. 16, 1940 when about 17,000,000 men from 21 to 35, inclusive, registered. The second registration, of those who had become 21 since the first draft, was held last July and totaled about 750,000.

Circella Changes His Plea to Guilty

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Nick Circella, Chicago night club operator, changed his plea of innocent to one of guilty March 18 to the extortion of $1,000,000 from West Coast motion picture producers, and faced imprisonment up to 10 years and a fine of $10,000.

Nick Circella, alias Nick Dean, personal representative for George E. Browne, convicted former President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (American Federation of Labor), will be sentenced April 7 by Federal Judge John C. Knox, who last fall imposed terms of eight and ten years, respectively, on Browne and William (Willie) Bioff, West Coast labor racketeer.

Judge Grover M. Moscowitz, who accepted Circella's plea, set April 7 for trial of Louis Kaufman of Newark, N. J., business agent of Local 244 of the I. A. T. S. E., a co-defendant.

The indictment, filed Sept. 29, 1941, named Browne and Bioff as co-conspirators but not defendants During the spring of 1941, when Bioff and Browne were indicted for extortion of $550,000 from major film producers, Circella, who was wanted as a material witness, became a fugitive from justice.

In December, 1941, he was picked up by Federal agents in a Chicago restaurant.

Executives of Loew's, Inc., Twentieth Century-Fox Film Company, Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., and Paramount Pictures, Inc., testified during the trial of Bioff and Browne that Circella was "collector" in Chicago for the labor leaders.

The payments, it was testified, were made to prevent a strike of motion picture operators.

President Will Get Own Draft Number

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 20

President Roosevelt is going to register, along with other Americans 45 to 65 years old, inclusive, on April 27.

Even though he is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and technically not required to register, he told a press conference he intended to do so anyway.

Pearl Harbor Hero Elusive—Elopes

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 20 (AP)—Staff Sergeant Joseph L. Lockard, shy Pearl Harbor hero, eluded well-wishers long enough while home on leave to elope with his schoolgirl sweetheart, comely Pauline Elinor Seidel.

The marriage took place in the Evangelical Reformed Church at Winchester, Va., on March 10, the day before young Lockard received the Distinguished Service Medal for his unheeded warning of Japanese planes approaching the Hawaiian Naval Base.

"Joe" and his girl friend met in the public schools and continued the romance by correspondence after Sergeant Lockard was assigned to Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald E. Seidel disclosed the elopement last night. The bride is going to continue work in a hosiery factory until Joe finishes an officers' training course in the aircraft warning division at Fort Monmouth, N. J. After that, she says, "wherever he goes I want to go with him."

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Opera Season Opens—News of Films—Radio Prospects for Week End

Gala Aspect Subdued by War; 'Lohengrin' First Offering

By Winthrop P. Tryon

People left the super-democracy of today behind them to attach themselves to a King and his medieval court last night, going to the Metropolitan Theater to attend a performance of "Lohengrin," which led off the Metropolitan Opera's annual engagement under the auspices of the Boston Opera Association. But they took the free and friendly manners of the times with them, making but a modicum of the display of dress and diamonds that in an era of peace marks grand opera openings.

If the social glitter was dimmer, however, than in other years, the musical interest, and the dramatic, as far as that characterizes opera, was keen. Season subscribers and those attending the single presentation gave every evidence of being there to hear something pretty good; and excellent in broad plan and execution the study of the old Wagnerian piece proved to be.

* * *

The Metropolitan's management rationed the audience of the spring tour to a certain degree; but the momentum of the winter's doings at home was with the company, or perhaps more accurately the push and shove engendered by the many seasons of the Gatti-Casazza directorship was still appreciable. The influence of a master impresario is possibly beginning to be missed; and yet the energy that arises from eager artists working together and each one allowed a chance to exert his individual powers is felt.

The music of "Lohengrin" has such charm and the personages of the play are so winning that dissatisfaction can hardly in any event develop. We entertain a liking for the hero, no matter who may sing the title part; and for the heroine, too, let her be strongly portrayed or not. As for whatever villainy transpires out of the story, who does not sympathize with Telramund and Ortrud? After all, they are but the other side of a question which we are asked more or less against our judgment to look at in a particular light. The low-voice roles in musical tragedy must get the ignominy and the high-voice ones the glory, though that pertains only to poetic justice. When applause comes in for distribution, the contralto or the baritone may be winner while the soprano or tenor is loser. Indeed if a tragic villain cannot be so impersonated as to merit the plaudits of the house, the play is no tragedy but only melodrama.

* * *

But theoretical considerations aside, distinction for the Metropolitan's "Lohengrin" can be assigned to Mr. Leinsdorf and his orchestra; no question, nor should there be. Anything but good orchestral playing in a high ranking musical institution in these days is neither to be tolerated, nor thought of. There might no doubt be a smoother quality here or there; an oboe a little richer, a cymbal slightly less blatant.

Distinction again can be assigned to Mr. Melchior for his work right through. Not that the performance was a tenor solo; for Mme. Thorborg carried her task brilliantly too. There we had a couple of thoroughly schooled, masterly vocalists; and the men and women of the opera stage need the discipline of the international audience, let us not doubt. American audiences alone are scarcely enough. It is not the name of having sung in Europe that makes the difference, nor yet the mere practice of it. Artists who exercise themselves before the listeners of many countries secure a command of the voice and gain an insight into a role that those who have to do with only their own country seem to fall just short of acquiring.

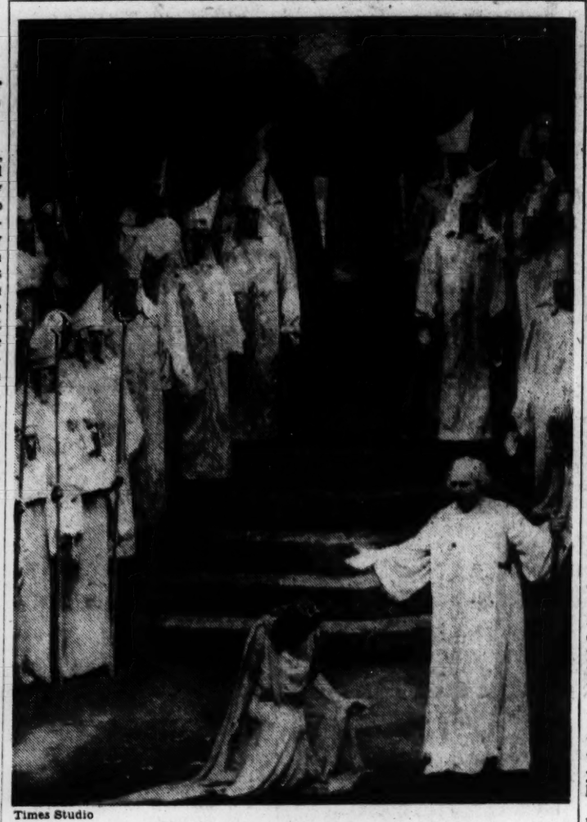
'Lohengrin'

Metropolitan Theater—Wagner's "Lohengrin," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association of New York; evening of March 19, 1942. The cast:

King Henry	Norman Cordon
Lohengrin	Lauritz Melchior
Elsa (Acts 1 and 2)	Astrid Varnay
Elsa (Act 3)	Maxine Stellman
Telramund	Julius Huehn
Ortrud	Kerstin Thorborg
Herald	Leonard Warren
Four Nobles	Emery Darcy John Dudley Wilfred Engelman Gerhard Pechner

Conductor, Erich Leinsdorf

Joy Hodges is taking the place of Mitzi Green in "My Dear Public," Irving Caesar's musical comedy which was recently at the Colonial Theater in Boston. The show is now in Philadelphia and is scheduled to make its New York debut at the Broadhurst Theater on Thursday, April 2.



Times Studio

Scene From Act I of 'The Magic Flute'

Mozart's opera will be presented tonight at the Metropolitan Theater.

'To Be or Not to Be'

In "To Be or Not To Be," a new Jack Benny emerges. No longer is he forced to bear the slings and arrows of outrageous gags. In the new film at the State and Orpheum, he plays a Polish "ham" actor who outwits the German invaders and risks everything to save the underground anti-Nazi movement.

There is a touch of Hitchcock to this new Ernst Lubitsch production, a motion picture which all sorts of farcical nonsense does not prevent from being highly exciting. The tale of how Joseph (Mr. Benny) and Maria Tura (Carole Lombard) and their fellow artistes utilize the costumes and props from a suppressed anti-Nazi play to foil the invaders is rip-roaring melodrama.

In the introduction Mr. Lubitsch has shown a callousness and lack of discretion which is quickly forgotten but which may not be forgiven so quickly by those close to the Polish cause. Certainly it could not have been his intention to joke about a national tragedy, especially since his farce melodrama extols the bravery of his Polish characters.

Once the offending first moments have passed, the film hits a breathtaking stride. The pre-war visit backstage of a handsome young aviator to see Mme. Tura leads by a set of curious and exciting circumstances which culminate in the involvement of the Turas in the fight against the invaders. Mounting on a ladder of plot and counter-plot, Mr. Benny is called upon to impersonate four Nazi officials. The masquerades supply many of the melodrama's most exciting moments. Mr. Benny goes through all this with much aplomb.

As Mme. Tura, the late Carole Lombard gives one of her sharp, honest, and sagacious performances. This, her last picture, re-emphasizes the individuality of her style and the vitality of her acting.

Mr. Lubitsch collaborated with Melchior Lengyel in the writing of the story. Edwin Justus Mayer wrote the screen play. It is a happy blending of talents. Felix Bressart and Tom Dugan are both comic and affecting as a pair of supers who rise to the occasion of their great moment as actors. Sig Ruman is very funny as a parodied Gestapo chieftain. The remaining members of a large cast behave in a manner that is nearly always calculated to bring credit upon the film.

One of Hal Roach's streamlined comedies, "Brooklyn Orchid," with William Bendix, Joe Sawyer, Marjorie Woodworth, and Grace Bradley in the cast, rounds out the program.

* * *

'Playmates'

"Playmates," which opened Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway, offers John Barrymore in familiar manner, playing the role of a declining actor, who undertakes to teach Kay Kyser how to be a Shakespearean player.

The plot encounters Lupe Velez as a woman bull fighter in love with Mr. Barrymore; Ginny Sims, a pleasant songstress; Patsy Kelly and Peter Lind Hayes as two press agents; and an impression of how Shakespeare would have written "Romeo and Juliet" if he had been the song writing team of James Van Heusen and Johnny Burke. Mr. Kyser's band contributes to the musical part of the program. The film is placid, conventional, and not over engrossing.

"Young America," the companion feature, is an unpretentious but generally entertaining film about a city girl who goes to the country and learns about the purposes and accomplishments of the Four-H Clubs. Some romance and a bit of melodrama have been worked into the story and there are touches of comedy to lighten the progress of the yarn. Jane Withers plays the role of the city girl, and among those in the cast are Jane Darwell, Lynne Roberts, William Tracy, and Robert Cornell.

A short version of Shakespeare's "As You Like It," acted in modern dress, will be presented by the New England Repertory Company, Wednesday through Saturday, at the Playhouse in Joy Street. The production has been directed by Ruth Elder, with singing and folk dances directed by Beatrice Paipert. Sets have been designed by Paul Maguire.

New Comedy Gives Chance To Lynn Bari

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

If there is anything important about the new Twentieth Century-Fox picture, "The Magnificent Jerk," it's probably the fact that it is the sort of picture Americans like to see when they are troubled. It is a picture, in other words, designed to make them laugh at themselves.

When Don Ameche, for example, tries to interest Henry Fonda in a success school he is running, he points out that if Fonda will only go to his school, apply all the things he learns there, work hard, and keep his nose to the grindstone, in 20 years he can retire to his Vermont backwoods, loaf, and do what he pleases. But that is just what Fonda, in the role of Tad Page, is doing when the high-powered success schoolteacher approaches him. He doesn't see the necessity for 20 years of hard work to get it.

* * *

The inclusion of Lynn Bari in the cast will be one of the attractions of the picture to a number of young people who have followed her career the past few years.

Miss Bari has for some time been the Queen of the "B's" in Hollywood, always a hit in any picture she played in, but never given a chance to show her ability in a picture with what is known as an "A" budget—i. e., $300,000 or upwards. Now she has that chance.

Miss Bari, incidentally, was an extra in Henry Fonda's first picture in Hollywood, "Way Down East."

I asked her what she found to be the chief difference between the "A" and "B" pictures, so far as the actor was concerned.

"That's easy," she answered, "the 'A's' are easier. They have a longer shooting schedule, so I shall be able to get up at 6:15 instead of 5:15. Then, too, I'm not in every shot in the big pictures as I was in the little ones. I get some rest between. Besides, we won't make as many 'A's' year as 'B's,' so I'll have time between pictures."

* * *

During Miss Bari's first few days on the set of "Magnificent Jerk," I am told, she would jump up and rush to the set to be before the cameras whenever she was called. This, she soon learned, was all wrong. The first call meant maybe, not positively. Mr. Fonda and Mr. Ameche never answered it. They waited for the second call, and then took their time, dawdling a while over what they might be doing before finally coming to the set. Now Miss Bari doesn't hurry any more, either.

Miss Bari expresses herself as just as well pleased that she was not chosen before for better parts. She has, she thinks, learned a lot she otherwise might never have known. She doesn't say it with any conceit, but she does know now, she believes, exactly how to do what is called for.

"You learn a good deal," she says, "opening doors for other people, kicking your heels in the line of a chorus in musicals, being a 'meanie,' and the 'other' woman, while most of the plum parts go to other girls."

Now, Miss Bari would like to do the sort of pictures Rosalind Russell and Ginger Rogers have been doing. The chances are she will, too.

As the result of her work in "The Fleet's In," Betty Hutton will have an important role in "Thumbs Up," with Victor Moore and Eddie Bracken. Harry Tugend is doing the screen play and Jonny Mercer and Harold Arlen are writing songs.

Nancy Douglas and Madeleine Carroll

Miss Douglas, who is to be singing star of the "Ontario Show" making its debut tonight, Blue-WBZ, at 7, receives a bouquet from Miss Carroll, who is to be first program guest and who introduced Miss Douglas to New York.

New Ontario Program, FM Studio Debut on Air

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Province of Ontario is launching its seasonal bid for American tourists with a variety show which has its premiere tonight, Blue-WBZ, at 7. Heading the show is "Colonel Lemuel Q. Stoopnagle," who is returning to the air after an absence of several months. Special guest will be Madeleine Carroll of the screen. Regulars of the cast will be Luigi Romanelli and his orchestra, the Albert Whitehead Choir, soloists Nancy Douglas, Georgia Dey and Dave Davies, with Herb May, well known on the Dominion air, as announcer. The programs will come from Hart House Theater on the campus of the University of Toronto, Ont.

Dedicating its new studios, constructed especially for FM (frequency modulation), high quality radiocasting, the Yankee Network will radiocast a recital by Francis J. Cronin on the new organ, beginning at 8:15 p. m. From 8:30 to 9 p. m., the Mutual network will salute the Yankee Network. From 9 to 9:30 p. m., Heinrich Gebhard, Boston concert pianist, will radiocast a keyboard recital consisting of Liszt's "Liebestraum," his own Gavotte, Lecuona's "Malagueña," Brahms' Rhapsody in G minor, and Chopin's Scherzo in B flat minor, over Yankee FM stations W43B and W39B, and an FM network to Hartford, Conn., Alpine, N. J., and Schenectady, N. Y. From 9:30 to 10 p. m. Bobby Norris and his "Singing Strings" will give a concert program over the FM stations. From 10:30 to 11 p. m. a program by Yankee Network talent will be radiocast by WNAC, the Yankee Network, and National Broadcasting Company stations in New England.

For its news dramatization March of Time will re-enact the daring Naval raid on the Japanese Gilbert and Marshall Islands, based on the experiences of Robert Landry, cameraman, who photographed the raid and who has just returned to New York, Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Saturday

Dolphe Martin's "March of Youth" is to present a play, "Situation Well in Hand," a modern story of patriotism and fifth columnists, by 12-year-old Stella Kallas, WEEI, 10 a. m. Columbia is to present its annual exclusive program, winners of the Fashion Academy awards for 1942 in which the 10 best-dressed women in America are announced, CBS-WEEI, 1:20 p. m. "Hold That Line," a drama concerning the home forces, is the story for "On the Home Front," Parent-Teacher series, CBS-WEEI, 3:15 p. m. Braintree, Mass., high school students are to participate in a "Tribute to the Defense of Democracy," in the "Young Americans in the Making" series, WEEI, 4 p. m. Prof. John T. Frederick is to talk on the Pilgrims and the Plymouth Colony, drawing for his sources on Gov. William Bradford's history, CBS-WEEI, 11 p. m.

A play written by Donald Ogden Stewart, "You're on Your Own," is to be presented in "This Is War" all-network series, CBS-WEEI, Blue-WBZ, NBC-WNAC, MBS-WAAB, 7 p. m.

The second prize-winning operetta in WGN's $10,500 contest for the Great American Operetta is to be presented with Marion Claire and Attilio Baggiore in the singing leads, MBS-WAAB, 8:30 p. m.

Lotte Lehmann, Metropolitan soprano, is to sing Wagner's "Du Bist Der Lenz," from "Die Walküre," and "Träume," also Brahms's "O Liebliche Wangen," in the "America Preferred" musicale, MBS-WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

Martha Raye is the popular choice of service men this week as soloist for "Your Hit Parade," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

The Week-End Dialer

Tonight's Opera

The Magic Flute

Sarastro	Alexander Kipnis
Tamino	Charles Kullman
The High Priest	Friederich Schorr
Two Priests:	
John Dudley, Louis D'Angelo	
The Queen of the Night	Rosa Bok
Pamina	Nadine Conner
Three Ladies:	
Eleanor Steber, Maxine Stellman, Anna Kaskas	
Papageno	Mack Harrell
Papagena	Stella Andreva
Monostatos	Karl Laufkoetter
Three Genii:	
Mona Paulee, Helen Olheim, Marita Farell	
Two Guards:	
Emery Darcy, John Gurney	

Conductor—Bruno Walter

Saturday's Operas

Traviata

Matinee

Violetta	Jarmila Novotna
Flora Bervoix	Thelma Votipka
Annina	Helen Olheim
Alfredo	Jan Peerce
Giorgio Germont	Leonard Warren
Gastone	Alessio de Paolis
Baron Douphol	Arthur Kent
Marquis D'Obigny	George Cehanovsky
Doctor Grenvil	Louis D'Angelo

Conductor—Ettore Panizza

The Barber of Seville

Evening

The Count of Almaviva	Bruno Landi
Dr. Bartolo	Salvatore Baccaloni
Rosina	Bidu Sayao
Figaro	John Brownlee
Don Basilio	Ezio Pinza
Fiorello	Wilfred Engelman
Berta	Irra Petina
An Official	John Dudley

Conductor—Frank St. Leger

Tomorrow

Austin MacHugh's 1912 mystery-comedy, "Officer 666," is to be played in the "Famous Fireside Play" series, Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m. A new radio writer will be heard when Gene Rider's "The Green Receipt" is played by Columbia Workshop, CBS-WEEI, 2:30 p. m. Arch Oboler's "Have You Seen?" will be presented in his "Plays for Americans" program, NBC-WNAC, 4:30 p. m.

"How Green Was My Valley," the Academy Award winner for 1941, is to be aired with its film cast, including Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara, Donald Crisp, Sara Allgood, and Roddy McDowall, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Mahler's Ninth, or "Farewell" Symphony, will be played by the Music Hall Symphony Orchestra under Erno Rapee, Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m. Rudolf Serkin is to be piano soloist in the Schumann Concerto in A minor, with John Barbirolli conducting the Philharmonic-Symphony. Anthony Collins' Overture, "Sir Andrew and Sir Toby," Delius' "A Song of Summer," and Schubert's "Tragic" Symphony in C minor, are the other works, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

The finalists of the Metropolitan Auditions are to be named, receive their awards, and sing in the concluding program of the current series, NBC-WNAC, 5 p. m.

Frequency modulation is to carry another college concert, the joint recital of the Wellesley Choir and the Harvard Glee Club, beginning at 8 p. m. over FM stations W43B, W39B, and an FM network to Schenectady, N. Y., and Alpine, N. J. The Harvard group will sing Mozart's Cantata-Regina Coeli (K. 108), Lotti's "Crucifixus," Bach's "To Thee Alone Be Glory" (Cantata 41), and three choruses from Mozart's Requiem. The Wellesley group will sing Gluck's "De Profundis," Bach's "Lord Jesus, Thy Dear Angel Send," Loeffler's "Psalm 137—By the Rivers of Babylon," and Three Bach Chorales.

Jack Benny and his gang are heard journeying to Mather Field, Calif., in the by now famous Maxwell, NBC-WNAC, 7 p. m. Gary Cooper is the guest of Edgar Bergen, NBC-WNAC, 8 p. m. Fred Allen is to have Reginald Gardiner as guest and Robert Lloyd of Johns Hopkins as collegiate guest, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Pearl Buck has written a play on China to be presented in "Keep 'Em Rolling," and Paul Robeson, bass, and Daniel Arnstein, who ironed out traffic on the Burma Road, will be heard, MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

Norman Thomas and Dr. Ruth Alexander are to discuss "What Would Socialism Mean to America?" in the "Wake Up, America" forum, Blue-WBZ, 3 p. m. The American Forum is to take up the subject of "Should the Forty-Hour-Week Law Be Released?" MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Monday

"The Guiding Light," dramatic weekday serial, is now being aired over the NBC-WNAC combination, 2:30 p. m.

Myrna Loy is to be featured in a "Cavalcade" story, "Angel on Horseback," based on social service in the eastern Kentucky mountains, NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Rita Hayworth, Don Ameche, Virginia Bruce, and Jack Carson are co-featured in "Strawberry Blonde," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, is to be heard from Wellington in what is believed to be his first address to the United States, NBC-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Alexander Semmler, pianist, is to be soloist in the Shostakovitch Concerto for Piano, with the Columbia Orchestra, which also includes a trumpet solo, "Stars in the Orchestra," CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Glen Gray's Orchestra leads off the "Spotlight Band" parade, MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m.; Tuesday, Sonny Dunham; Wednesday, Woody Herman; Thursday, Claude Thornhill; Friday, Tommy Dorsey.

Tuesday

The National Farm and Home Hour is to inaugurate weekly on this day a series of reports on the augmented farm program which has been asked by the Secretary of Agriculture, Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
6th WEEK
THE BEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY
WALTER PIDGEON · MAUREEN O'HARA
CO-FEATURE
NIAGARA FALLS
Latest MARCH OF TIME

STATE — ORPHEUM
Carole LOMBARD · Jack BENNY
"TO BE OR NOT TO BE"
Plus "Brooklyn Orchid"

PARAMOUNT · FENWAY
NOW
Kay KYSER, John BARRYMORE
Lupe VELEZ, Ginny SIMMS
"PLAYMATES"
Plus "YOUNG AMERICA"

BOSTON (STAGE)

MAJESTIC · TONIGHT, 8:15
MATINEE TOM'W 55c-$2.75
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S
New Scream-Lined Stage Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
Stage Show That Dynamited Broadway
With Jay C. Flippen & Happy Felton
N. Y. Cast & Production of 100 Funatics
EVES. $3.30 to 55c. WED. MAT. $2.20 to 55c.
SAT. MAT. $2.75 to 55c.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — LAST 2 EVES. 8:30
MATINEE TOM'W 2:30
A THEATRE GUILD production
Bobby CLARK · Margaret ANGLIN · Walter HAMPDEN
THE RIVALS
Eves. $2.75-55c; Sat. Mats. $2.20-55c

COLONIAL — TONIGHT AT 8:30 — Mat. Tom'w
THE GREAT PLAY OF OUR TIME
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON · PAUL LUKAS · MADY CHRISTIANS

BOSTON (OPERA)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE
MARCH 19 TO MARCH 28
METROPOLITAN OPERA
Tonight MAGIC FLUTE at 8:30
Tickets at Box Office
(Knabe Piano Used Exclusively)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — HARVARD SQ. — KIR. 4500
Greta Garbo—Melvyn Douglas
"TWO FACED WOMAN"
John Garfield—Raymond Massey
"DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE"
Entire Week of March 22
"THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER"
"Stand Against the Sky"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TODAY 2:30—TOM'W 8:15
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor
Soloist
YEHUDI MENUHIN
Violin

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Splendidly Moving."—Mantle, News.
LOUISE RAINER
in Sir James M. Barrie's
A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
with RALPH FORBES & Cecil Humphreys
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Circle 6-4626
Evgs. $2.75-$1.10. Mats. Thur. & Sat. $2.20-$1.10
SUNDAY PERFORMANCES at 8:40

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
Georgia Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB · Peggy WOOD · Leonora CORBETT · Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way, Cl. 6-0230
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune
50c, $1 and $1.50, plus tax, no higher
2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION
Now Thrilling its 2ND MILLION
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center, CO. 5-8474
Evgs. except Mon. Mats. Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40
501 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. at 8:40

"Junior Miss is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4266
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
280 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 200 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

'Belongs on your must list'—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

GRABLE · MATURE · OAKIE
SONG of the ISLANDS
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
Fredric March · Loretta Young
"BEDTIME STORY"
with Robert Benchley
A Columbia Picture
Girls Stage Revue — Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved — Circle 6-4600

THE FLEET'S IN
A Paramount Picture
IN PERSON LES BROWN AND BAND with CONNEE BOSWELL
PARAMOUNT

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman. Pesented by Herman Shumlin. With Lucille Watson, Paul Lukas, and Mady Christians. 8:30. Matinees, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"The Rivals," presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Bobby Clark, Margaret Anglin and Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson, presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland, with John Barton. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last performance Saturday night.)

Shubert—
"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last performance Saturday night.)

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Opera

Metropolitan Theater—
"The Magic Flute," by Mozart. Mmes. Conner, Bok, Andreva, Bieber, Stellman, Parell, Paulee, Olheim, Kaskas; Messrs. Kullman, Kipnis, Harrell, Schorr, Laufkoetter, Dudley, Darcy, Gurney, D'Angelo. Bruno Walter, conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Metropolitan Theater—
"La Traviata," by Verdi. Mmes. Novotna, Votipka, Olheim; Messrs. Peerce, Warren, de Paolis, Cehanovsky, Kent, D'Angelo. Etore Panizza, conductor. 2.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"The Plainsman," Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 2:40, 6:15, 9:55. "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 1, 4:30, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll, 2, 5, 8:10. "All That Money Can Buy," James Craig, Walter Huston and Anne Shirley. 3:15, 6:15, 9:25.

Fenway—
"Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore and Lupe Velez. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Young America," Jane Withers, Jane Darwell, Lynne Roberts and William Tracy. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40 9.50. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45. "March of Time," 12:00, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Modern—
"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:25. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15.

Orpheum—
"To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore and Lupe Velez. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Young America," Jane Withers, Jane Darwell, Lynne Roberts and William Tracy. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—
"Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball, James Craig and Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:30, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. "Song of the Islands," 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10:05.

South Station Theater—
"Information, Please," "Yellowstone National Park Travelogue," "Cavalcade of College Champions," "Badminton and Table Tennis," "Stranger than Fiction," "Excursions in Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"To Be or Not To Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 1:15, 3:55, 6:40, 9:20.

Trans-Lux—
"Our Russian Front," commentary by Walter Huston. 9:30, 11:42 a. m., 1:54, 4:06, 6:18, 8:30, 10:40. "Pardon My Stripes," 10:34 a. m., 12:46, 3:58, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

Uptown—
"Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 2:40, 5:45, 8:45. "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. "Private Snuffy Smith," E. Kenedy. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 3 and 8.
Regent: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Top Sergeant Mulligan." Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Submarine Patrol." 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 1:50, 5. "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 3:11, 9:26.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2, 5, 8:05. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Victor Mature and Walter Huston. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:30, 6:35, 9:30. "Marry the Boss' Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:10, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart, "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, Walter Brennan. 2 and 8.
University: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. "The Big Boss," Otto Kruger. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Moon Over Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. "Big Boss," Otto Kruger. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 1:54, 7:54. "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:19, 9:19.

Codman Square: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Broadway Limited," Victor Mature. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:40, 9. "A Date With the Falcoin." 1:30, 7:50.
Park: "Appointment fo Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:53, 8:06. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayers and Lionel Barrymore. 1:54, 8:09. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 3:28, 9:43.
Hyde Park: "Mr. Wise Guy," with the East End Kids. "Arizona Cyclone," Johnny Mack Brown. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Son of of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 2:30, 8:15. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 3:55, 9:40.

MALDEN, Granada: "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 4:53, 8:01. "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:05, 6:13, 9:21.
Maplewood: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 1:48, 7:30.
Mystic: "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:35, 7, 9:55. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elizabeth Bergner. 3:15, 8:15.
Strand: "Lady fof a Night," John Blondell and John Wayne. 1:55, 8. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. 3:25, 9:25.

MEDFORD — Fellway: "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 3:35, 8:35. "Sing for Your Supper," 2:30, 6:55, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Bundown," Gene Tierney. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:15, 9. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 2:05, 6:30, 9:25. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen, William Post, Jr. 3:45, 8:10.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Road Agent," Dick Foran and Leo Carrillo. "Private Snuffy Smith." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell and Roland Young. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. "Law of the Timber," Marjorie Reynolds. 2 and 8.
Strand: "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. "Nine Lives are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2 and 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Bro

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—March 20, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Mrs. J. M. Landis Devotes Self To Defense Work Also

By Alice Myers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For OCD Director James M. Landis, civilian defense begins at home. In the vestibule of his own comfortable home on Francis Avenue in Cambridge, Mass., are two galvanized pails of sand, each standing upright like a sentinel guarding the doorway.

"I'm ready, you see," smiled Mrs. Landis, pointing to the "precautionary measures" at her threshold.

Passing between these two grim symbols of American civilian preparedness, for which Dean Landis is now the responsible head, I was ushered into a spacious living room, with blue-green grass-cloth walls. These were hung with Japanese prints. "Mr. Landis was born in Tokyo," his wife explained. "His parents were Presbyterian missionaries."

While Dean Landis is giving his days and nights in Washington to the job of protecting the Nation's homes from the ghastly potentialities of war, Mrs. Landis is active in the defense program of their own community. Not only can she answer "Yes" to all the "Have you done's?" of the Massachusetts Civilian Defense Committee's recommendations to housewives, but she herself is a graduate air-raid warden, and a supervisor at the Cambridge Message Center.

"Sitting there at the Center recording reports of practice air raids certainly makes you feel the imminence of bombing," she said

A quiet person, who looks you steadily in the eye as she speaks, Mrs. Landis impresses you as the kind of woman who could be counted on in any emergency. Tall and slender, with graying dark hair and hazel eyes, she is gracious and friendly but reserved.

Firm Believer in Organization

She is as firm a believer as her husband in the importance of building an efficient civilian defense organization, and she deplores the fact that even yet so many persons minimize its need.

"And I don't think most people face the grimness of the jobs they take on when they volunteer as air-raid wardens, canteen workers, motor transport drivers and so on. They are not supposed to give excuses for absence from their posts—yet so many still do," she observed with evident concern.

Loath to talk about herself, Mrs. Landis was eager to discuss instead the furnishing of company Day Rooms at Camp Edwards and Fort Devens. As a member of the Woman's Committee of American Defense, Harvard Group, she has made many trips to the camps within the past four months for the purpose of carrying on this work.

These Day Rooms are the men's own living rooms. Each company has one, and it is the one place where the men can lounge around in their off-duty hours. But Uncle Sam has not had the time nor the money to furnish them. Each camp, of course, has a good Service Club, but as Mrs. Landis pointed out, that wouldn't accommodate all the men.

She and Mrs. Arthur M. Schlesinger, chairman of the Woman's Committee, were shown some of these rooms when they went down to Camp Edwards last fall to ask what entertainment their Cambridge group could offer the boys. Captain Leslie Spinks, Recreation Officer, said the furnishing of the Day Rooms was a much more urgent need, as other groups were supplying entertainment.

"We were awfully touched to see the rooms," Mrs. Landis said. "They showed how much the boys cared about making them homelike—their efforts to do so.

"Edwards has grown up so fast that there is a great need," she said. "Formerly companies furnished their own Day Rooms with company funds, but since Pearl Harbor, they haven't had time. The groups keep changing too fast and they have to work too hard. Which is all the more reason why they should have the rooms furnished for them," she added.

Furniture Dealers Co-operative

There are only ten members on the committee and their funds are small, but the women have found furniture dealers most co-operative, both in giving pieces and in collecting those donated by private individuals. The members have raided their own homes and brought forth rugs, chairs, tables, lamps, radios, and books. The women take turns going to the camps to oversee the furnishing of the rooms.

"So far we've only been able to take care of our own Cambridge companies," Mrs. Landis explained. "But I am anxious to see all the Day Rooms furnished, for they are a definite contribution to the building up of morale."

There are between 150 and 200 men in a company, so each room serves a large group. "I would have thought men might like to get away from pretty curtains and lamps," Mrs. Landis observed, "but I have found I was completely mistaken. They all like rugs and curtains. They want the home touch. And they have all sorts of ideas themselves about what they like, including plans for building bookcases and writing tables."

The Cambridge group is working out a circulating library plan for filling the bookcases, too. While there are camp libraries, there is also need for books that can be kept in these living rooms. "Good, up-to-date books," Mrs. Landis emphasized. "Many of the boys feel that while they're there in the Army, they want to learn all they can. They want textbooks on science and mathematics as well as biographies and the latest novels. And they don't want musty textbooks that someone used in school way back when."

Mrs. Landis was amused, not to say a little provoked, at some of the books she discovered on the shelves at the camps. Obviously they were not selected with the needs of the boys carefully in mind. "Why, I even saw copies of 'Old-Fashioned Girl' and 'Queechy' in one Day Room," she said.

Library-on-the-Move

To help remedy this situation, the Committee is collecting and arranging small libraries that can be changed, shelves and all, from one Day Room to another every two weeks. The camp librarians, according to Mrs. Landis, are eager to see this plan carried out more widely.

"Furnishing these Day Rooms is a most satisfactory sort of job," she concluded, "for you get such appreciation from the boys."

Mrs. Landis loves the rambling, brown-shingled house that is their home in Cambridge and thinks Cambridge is about the nicest place to live, but she is planning to move to Washington as soon as school is over for Ann and Ellen, the two younger members of the family. The girls, always keenly interested in all their father's activities, are looking forward to the move with growing excitement. Their memories of life in Alexandria, Va., when their father was Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, are delightful if a bit vague. Mrs. Landis would like to live in Alexandria again, but supposes it would be better to be where they could take a street car into the city.

The problem of finding a house is a bridge she is not going to cross until she comes to it. She is confident she'll find a place when the time comes. Even the difficulties she had in helping her husband find a place to live in the Capital do not dismay her. She was recounting these to a Washington friend one day, sitting in a taxi, when the driver interrupted her to say, "That ain't nothing, madam. Why, many's the night I rent out this cab to gentlmens looking for a place to sleep."

Mrs. Landis feels at home in Virginia for she is a Southerner herself, born and brought up in Mississippi. She had always planned to come North to school, she says, "but the boll weevil prevented." The one lack in her upbringing which she feels at the moment—her inability to ride a bicycle—was not the fault of the boll weevil, however. It was simply that down there in the country ponies were much easier to come by. Her daughters tried to teach her to ride a bicycle last summer, but they weren't very successful, she confesses ruefully. The more ruefully because she is convinced we'll all be riding bicycles before this war is over.

But changes in one's habits of living are minor details these days, in Mrs. Landis' opinion. "Winning the war is the only thing that matters. Personal problems are entirely insignificant."

© Press & Ewing: Wide World

From the two daughters of India's first Agent-General to the United States, American girls in Washington are learning about the life of modern girls in India. (1) They find, for instance, that their Indian sisters are taking to commercial art. This picture shows three students at the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy School of Art, in Bombay. (2) Many young Muslims become Girl Guides. The mothers of these girls are probably all veiled. (3) Bhagwati and (4) Krishna, daughters of the Agent-General. (5) Another commercial art student. (6) Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai and Lady Bajpai, the Agent-General and his wife, who recently arrived in Washington with their family.

Chaperons Always Go With Indian Envoy's Daughters Even in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"Educated but not emancipated" is the way Krishna and Bhagwati, daughters of Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, first envoy from India to the United States, and Lady Bajpai, describe their status to wondering Americans.

On the streets of Washington and in diplomatic gatherings, the two girls in their saris and their equally distinguished - looking mother make a colorful picture.

American girls in their amusing hats, abbreviated skirts, skillfully-applied make-up, and blazing costume jewelry have even felt a bit dowdy and harum-scarum when placed in proximity with the poise and grace of Krishna and Bhagwati.

Have Same Youthful Enthusiasm

Yet there is something of the same youthful enthusiasm evident in the faces and manners of these two who are typical of the "out-of-seclusion," well-educated young women of India today.

At receptions at the embassies and legations, where they have appeared with their father and mother since their recent arrival in Washington, Krishna and Bhagwati have been much admired. They are small, slim and graceful, with creamy skin and bright brown eyes. As alert as a pair of birds, nothing escapes their attention. They walk so that you expect to hear the tinkle of bells on their anklets, and are surprised to find them wearing shoes with heels instead. Slender silver bracelets are their only jewelry, and they seem amazed at the amount of such adornment worn here, since such display has gone out of fashion in India. This does not exclude Krishna from wearing a diamond set in her nose, however, and Lady Bajpai wears one also.

Lady Bajpai is the former Rajni Misra of Cawnpore. Tall and dignified, she might well symbolize the union of the traditions of an ancient land with the more progressive manners of the present day. Lady Bajpai has traveled widely with her Oxford-educated husband.

"Father says we are educated but not emancipated," Krishna volunteers in her effort to clarify the present status of herself and her sister in the current scheme of things.

"This is true," interposes Bhagwati, "although many girls in India are both, even to wearing shorts and slacks, and going about with young men.

"Krishna and I do not go about unchaperoned," continues her sister, "but we have always enjoyed the companionship of our brothers and their friends.

"Shake hands with gentlemen in the western fashion? But, of course.

"Choose our own husbands? Well, no, but we have something to say about it.

"We go to family parties, to luncheons and teas. We play tennis and walk.

"Music? Music has always been included in the education of Indian young women and has often resulted in accomplished musicians."

Krishna adds that she has learned to play on certain Indian instruments for her own amusement, but she does not claim to be a musician. Both girls are well-versed in American ways from the cinema and radio. They think American shops are wonderful, and say that Washington looks and "feels" like Delhi.

Volunteer For Service

They were impressed with the Washington newspaper women. Although there are women writers in India, women are not newspaper correspondents, they said. With the needs of the war, thousands of women there are now learning first aid and nurse's aid work. Many are graduated yearly from Harding Medical College.

"Women also are qualifying as teachers and following the study of commercial art, perfecting themselves in domestic science and household arts," they said, and predicted rapid advancement as new doors of opportunity open.

As for themselves, Krishna and Bhagwati feel that since they are part of a conservative family, their lives will probably continue to follow a traditional pattern. They take part in civic matters and their mother is a member of the National Council of Women in Delhi. Both girls are interested in the work of the Girl Guides, which corresponds to the Girl Scouts in this country.

Their fluency in English is due to the fact that they have had English nurses and governesses from infancy, and that they have followed European customs.

Now at Home in America

The Bajpai family is now comfortably settled in a charming estate overlooking Rock Creek Park, the wooded gardens of which are a sanctuary for singing birds, and give promise of flowering trees and shrubs with the first sign of spring.

The house, a typical American mansion, has taken on the atmosphere of India, with rare rugs and silver, china and pictures and books. No turbaned servants slip quietly about the house, however, for it was impossible to persuade Indian servants to leave their families and homes to come to America.

"Next month," Krishna observed, "the hot weather begins in Delhi. Our friends will be going up into the mountains to the summer capital in Simla. It is cool there. The ways are circuitous and steep. There are trees, bright green grass, fruits and flowers. We see gaily plumaged cockatoos and parrots, and hear the chattering of monkeys. My friends will be playing tennis together."

Will their stay in the United States bring emancipation as well as more education to the Bajpai daughters? They will not commit themselves as to that. At the present moment the customs and friends in Delhi are still much closer to them than American slacks and juke boxes.

'The Impossible' Is Welcomed As Challenge by Dr. Telkes

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Page Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Oh, yes, come right in. But you'll have to excuse me for a moment. I've started this experiment and I must go on with it."

Dr. Maria Telkes was stirring white powder into a solution as I entered her large, businesslike laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge She lighted a jet and put the glass container over the flame.

"This is essentially like cooking," she said as she added a pink powder to the white and stirred steadily.

I could well believe her. It looked simple. You mixed things together, cooked and stirred until they were done, and there was the finished product. But . . .

This finished product under Dr. Telkes' skilled hand has twice been an alloy, the patent for which she has sold to Westinghouse. She is now a Research Associate at M. I. T. and (the only woman) member of the group of natural scientists studying the problem of utilizing solar energy. The research has been going forward for two years. Dr. Telkes is working on a process to convert the sun's energy directly into electricity.

In addition to the "cooking" utensils common to a chemist's laboratory, there are eight boards with switches which control electrical current. There is a hydraulic press, small but powerful; there are two large hydrogen tanks; drawers full of other apparatus, an array of small tools, and a collection of batteries. All suggest that her research may have its complications.

Banishing the 'Impossible'

Dr. Telkes admitted it. "It is the things supposed to be impossible that interest me. I like to do things they say cannot be done," she explained.

With steadfast perseverance and the modest simplicity which comes to be known as a characteristic of both men and women who devote themselves selflessly to research for the benefit of mankind, Dr. Telkes is now working to banish another "impossible" from the vocabulary of her field. In her own vocabulary the word does not exist.

Ever since she was 14, she has been carrying on scientific experiments. She is an American citizen, Hungarian-born. She began her research in the field of chemistry in a garden house at her home, where she was permitted by her parents to set up a laboratory.

Her family had hardly expected her to take up a profession but made no serious objections when she did. She studied at the University of Budapest and, at the age of 20 was an assistant instructor, teaching students several years her senior. "I troubled the professors so much with being in the laboratory all the time, they made me an assistant," she explained with her usual modesty.

She is not teaching now but she does not mind teaching, she says, "except that I always feel I don't know enough. Then, at 20, I thought I knew much more than I know now."

Not only did Dr. Telkes study chemistry at the University of Budapest, but she also studied carpentry under the house man at her home. She looked ahead, recognized the value of such a skill when it would be necessary to devise equipment and set up apparatus for experiments. She has recently astonished M. I. T. professors by knowing how to do such odd things as threading pipes.

Came to Visit—and Stayed

She came to America more than 10 years ago to visit her uncle, the late Ernst Ludwig, then in the Austrian-Hungarian diplomatic service and whose wife was a Californian. She decided to stay in this country and she and her aunt now make their home together in Cambridge.

Before undertaking her present research at M. I. T., she was at the Westinghouse Research Laboratories and before that, with Dr. George Crile at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, doing research in biophysics. And has she gray hair and a wrinkled brow? It is a pleasure to report that she has neither. Her hair is brown with a reddish cast and her brow is not furrowed. It has been a few years since her instructing days in Budapest but not so many but that she might be taken for a graduate student rather than member of a research group working on a problem, the solution of which would revolutionize modern life.

Buy Carefully, Plan Well And Waste Nothing, Wise Motto

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The American homemaker has her wartime job cut out for her. Already women in all the states are rallying to the new economy. They are learning to buy more carefully and to plan for their food needs more wisely. They are making their dollars work harder than ever before.

The women of the Nation have a vital part in the national program for conservation, and theirs is the job of eliminating all kinds of household waste. The new keynote is frugality. Let's begin by taking stock of our refrigerators and pantry shelves and by keeping a stern eye on all table waste.

Old-Fashioned Soup Pot

Back on the scene with renewed vigor is the old-fashioned soup pot. It's a staunch ally in the thrift campaign. Into it put the trimmings from raw meats and vegetables, the outer leaves of lettuce and cabbage and the tougher portions of celery. Save the liquid from canned vegetables and the cooking water from fresh ones. Store them in a tightly covered container in the refrigerator and use them as part of the soup stock.

Your butcher can help, too. The next time you buy a roast, ask for the bones (you pay for them anyhow) and put them into the soup pot. When you buy chicken, be sure to get the feet, the giblets, and the neck, and use them in soup.

When you skim the soup, save the fat and use it to sauté vegetables, especially turnips and the root vegetables. They'll have a new continental flavor, and you'll enjoy a new taste thrill. The fat drippings from roasts are good dressings for vegetables, too.

Vegetables

The cue in cooking vegetables is to use less water and to save more food value. A safe rule is to cook all vegetables, except the strong-flavored ones, in small amounts of water and to be sure that the water is boiling before you drop the vegetables into the pot. Short cooking will keep the bright, attractive color. And don't use soda, because it robs the vegetables of essential food values.

Tops of beets, turnips, and carrots, dandelion greens, and cauliflower leaves are rich in food value and make delicious vegetable dishes.

Brush potato peels with butter, salt them lightly, and toast in a hot oven for about ten minutes. This makes crisp potato peel chips.

Cook vegetables in small quantities, preferably just enough for one meal, to reduce waste. Use leftovers to make attractive salads.

Leftover Bread

There are many ways to use odd bits of bread. You'll want to toast some and grate it for crumbs to use in deep fat frying, in meat and fish loaves, in stuffings and in au gratin dishes. When you have the oven going, toast a tray or two of leftover bread slices to make Melba toast and serve with soups and salads. Or cut the bread and crusts into matchsticks, fry them in hot fat, and serve instead of potato sticks. Use grated leftover buttered toast for escalloped dishes or to sprinkle over the top of cooked vegetables, like cauliflower.

Use soft bread crumbs to thicken white sauce, in puddings, fruit Bettys, to make stuffing, or to cook with stewed tomatoes.

Leftover biscuits and muffins can be used for shortcake. Split them, butter, and heat in the oven. Pour canned or fresh fruit between the halves and over the top.

Meat

More than ever you will want to stretch your budget by using the less expensive cuts of meat. With patient cooking they develop a rich flavor and are tender enough to suit the most exacting epicure. Braised short ribs, old-fashioned country-fried round steak, stuffed flank steak, barbecued spareribs, stuffed shoulder pork chops—these are a few economy-wise cuts you'll want to use more often.

Roast meat at moderate temperatures, and turn the fat side up so the roast will be self-basting. Lower temperatures mean less shrinkage and more servings to the pound. A 325° to 350° F. oven is best, and use a meat thermometer to tell you when the roast is done to your taste.

Victory Salads

The more that goes into the salad bowl, the better it tastes. Save the outside leaves of lettuce, chicory, romaine, and escarole for the salad bowl. Cut bits of leftover meat, cheese, ham, chicken, or flake odd bits of fish and add to your favorite vegetable salad.

To save all the food value from canned salmon, use the liquid in salad dressings (or cream sauces) and use leftover sour cream in dressings, too.

Milk and Cream

Sour milk and cream are the backbone of many cakes, cookies, quick breads, salad dressings and desserts. If you like, make pot cheese.

Fruit

To save all the food value of fruits and waste none, serve them raw or baked or cook them with their skins on. For a change from plain stewed fruits, boil down the juice, thicken it with cornstrach, and pour it over the fruit which has been arranged in tart shells.

Cereals

Remember the fried mush you ate as a child? It's easy to make and good for breakfast, lunch, or supper. Save cooked cereal, pour into a greased loaf pan and chill. Slice and fry in bacon fat. Serve with maple syrup or honey.

These are just a few ways to utilize all the food you buy. Your own ingenuity will help you develop new ideas from day to day. Why not swap ideas with your knitting circle, too?

Develop tricks for using specific foods, and here are a few general hints on kitchen savings:

1. To prolong freshness store coffee (tightly sealed) and bread (well wrapped) in the refrigerator.
2. Save all fats from meat, poultry, bacon, and sausage. Melt them down, strain, and store in the refrigerator to use for shortening and frying.
3. Select your own meats and vegetables at the market. A few well-spent moments at the food store will stretch your food dollars.
4. Watch out for food failures. Burned toast, soggy cake, and overcooked meat are wasteful. Burned food is a total loss.
5. Make your money buy the maximum food value. Choose brown rice instead of polished and use enriched bread instead of ordinary white bread. Buy irradiated, evaporated milk, too. They give you more food value.
6. Collect a good set of economy recipes using leftovers, sour milk and cream, dried bread and all the other food you might otherwise throw away.
7. Use everything, even small amounts of cooking water.

Cottage Cheese Salad

The use of cottage cheese for salads and for sandwiches is becoming more popular all over the country.

For an especially attractive salad, stuff cottage cheese seasoned with salt and pepper in a green pepper from which the pulp and seeds have been removed. Chopped nuts, red pepper, or onion may be added. Let the stuffed pepper stand in a cool place for one hour. Then serve slices of it on lettuce leaves.

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The Home Forum

So Small a Match

OUR TWIN ACRES of New Hampshire earth stretch from south wall to ditch and then curve upward to meet the sun, receiving its full warmth. Having returned to my native soil, it has been my ambition to raise such a lush crop of grass that I could *give* the hay away. If you are not acquainted with country ways, you may believe that it is a simple matter to persuade some neighboring farmer to mow your field for the hay; but I have succeeded only once in finding a recipient for our hay.

Up our way, the height of a man's brushpile is the measure of his industry; for into it, and upon it, go the shrubs which fight for repossession of the land along the boundary walls, the sumacs which march into the fields to spy out the land for cherry and birch, and all the wastage of weeds and pruned boughs which perennially dispute man's claim to ownership of ever so small a portion of the earth.

* * *

For the farmer, this necessary war with shrub and weed and sapping shoots upon his fruit trees is unadulterated labor: but those of us who work the land primarily for pleasurable exercise are also motivated by the knowledge that we shall not be respected by our neighbors if we fail to brush along our boundary walls, prune our fruit trees and keep our fields free of shrub and weed—Always there is the vision of burning the brushpile, which is the evidence of our labor, before snow vanishes in spring.

When we had succeeded, by guile and industry, in persuading the Irish girls from whom we purchase milk to have their hired man mow our fields for the hay, we almost felt that we had *outsmarted* our friends (as we Yankees say in New Hampshire). The *clickity-clack* of mowing-machine and horse-rake on the south slope of our hill was music to our ears; the odor of windrowed timothy and clover was incense to our nostrils.

* * *

It was evening of the second day of haymaking wnen George asked: "Shall we cut the strip between the ditch and wall?" Adding, from long-established habit of underestimating the thing desired: "Those weeds wouldn't be worth much as hay, but we could use them to bed the cows."

"I'm going to raise a crop of beauty," I replied. "I'll scythe the weeds when they have finished blossoming, in the fall."

"You're the doctor," George said, courteously enough; but there was a quality in his nasal voice which told me that he did not consider a man quite sane who would spoil good bedding just to see a lot of pesky weeds flower and sow their seeds to make neighboring land less desirable.

And so, in autumn, I swung a scythe up and down and around the weed-patch, tumbling cascades of seed-fluff upon my head. The severing scythe sounded like summer wind in treetops or the slide of slow seas upon sandy shores.

* * *

The good John Burroughs, contemplating the joy of helping his neighbor Allen to burn over his field, wrote: "If the world is ever to be burned up, I want to be allowed to set the fire." It is surely a joyful experience to burn over the fields, in spring; but there is a minimum of danger in setting fire to a field, for the wind may freshen, sweeping flame beyond control, while burning the brushpile is as safe as knitting, if the match is set to the pyre when snow is upon the ground and the wind is asleep. If one would be doubly safe, or the brushpile is too close to house and barn, one may set the fire when snow is falling.

* * *

Setting the brushpile ablaze is always bringing into being something beautiful and new. It is touching something withered and inert into life and warmth. Yes, one small match gives to inarticulate bough and shrub and weed a voice—not the snakelike hiss of flame slithering through grass and fern, but the voice of joy, which is laughter. Nor is this laughter the quiet ripple of the drawing-room: although it begins in low key and swiftly swells to the fuller measure of the laughter of farmers in the field, becoming more boisterous, hilarious, and roaring, like the merriment of lumberjacks.

Burning the brushpile may be a communal experience, second only to Thanksgiving Day and Christmas—a day long anticipated; preceded by pie-baking and verbal invitations to neighbors, and culminating in festivity around the pyramided fire. Children, uninvited, flock to the scene of ascending smoke, eager to offer superfluous assistance. And thus the warmth of sociability is added to the warmth of flame.

There is none of the terrorizing beauty of conflagration and destruction in a burning brushpile. Shrub and weed and bough awaken within the flame and put forth flowers. Racemed goldenrod and clustered common mustard, rank celandine and agrimony, match their gold and yellow with the winter sun. Blue spires of vervain rise above the loosely-hung clusters of purple nightshade; while deep within the mimic valleys made by fire, orange cornucopias of jewelweed tremble in unison with each draft of air. Purple of joe-pye weed, the lavender of pestiferous burdock-tips, the lilac of milkweed and the scarlet of cardinal flower (brought from a distant river-brink to flourish by our ditch) bloom and fade and vanish in the flames. Even when the brushpile has burned to ash, one may see the pearl of thoroughwort and yarrow, subdued and dusty, but still lovely to behold.

* * *

When brush and weed and bough had burned and the last pail of water had been poured upon the smoldering arch of ash, I walked halfway to the house and then turned to make certain that not a single spark remained alive. Beyond the gray-black circle on the ground, where the hill slopes sharply toward our neighbor's house, I saw the pyramids of leafless sumac flaming above the whiteness of the snow. I recalled, guiltily, how I had gone out in September, with an ax and scythe, intending to cut and toss the evidence of slackness upon my autumn brushpile—since no farmer worth his salt permits trespassing shrubs to possess his acres.

The evening sun slanted through a filigree of foliate fire, hung with the clustered blue of ripened grapes. Crawling between the slender gray columns of the sumacs, I picked a luscious cluster of grapes and munched their goodness—tanged with sun and earth and rain. And so I ate and then retraced my steps to the tool-house, bearing ax and scythe. Looking again upon the scarlet evidence of my weak will, I was thankful for beauty whose unconsuming flame warms man's heart in winter.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

By Courtesy of the Southern Printmakers' Society, Mt. Airy, Georgia, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SHUKSAN IN WINTER": *An Etching by Helen A. Loggie*

ETCHING AND AQUATINT are the media employed by Helen Loggie in this charming mountain landscape, "Shuksan in Winter." She has imparted to the scene a snowy whiteness, a feeling of prevailing quiet and grandeur. The fir trees are burdened with the strain of frost and wind, but the mountain sits proudly against the gray wintry sky.

Reading Poetry Aloud

TO READ ALOUD is a law for reading poetry to which there are no exceptions; too much emphasis cannot be laid upon it. Poetry is always music, and as we should not think of judging a musical composition by examining the black notes printed on a staff, without hearing it played or sung, so we ought never to judge poetry without hearing it. Only those who read aloud, who hear, can come to a right enjoyment of poetry. Read aloud to yourself. . . . Anyone who can call words can, with little practice, learn to read aloud well enough to make considerable difference in his feelings about poetry.—From "The Art of Reading Poetry," by EARL DANIELS. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Trohet

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

TROHET I FASTHÅLLANDET vid det goda är en egenskap, som människorna i våra dagar äro i stort behov av. Och från Skriftens lära få vi den förvissningen, att förmågan att vara trogen är möjlig för alla, som förtröstansfullt vända sig till Gud. Paulus antydde trohetens andliga ursprung, när han skrev, i ett glödande brev till några av de första arbetarna i det kristna fältet (1 Tess. 5:23): "Men fridens Gud själv helge eder till hela eder varelse, så att hela eder ande och eder själ och eder kropp finnas bevarade ostraffliga vid vår Herres, Jesu Kristi, tillkommelse", och tillade, hänsyftande på Gud (5:24): "Trofast är han som kallar eder; han skall ock utföra sitt verk."

"Trohet" definieras delvis såsom "trofasthet; fasthållande vid det rätta; omsorgsfull och noggrann pliktuppfyllelse". I dess andliga betydelse är trohet återspeglandet av Gud. Gud är oföränderlig och allsmäktig i Sin oändliga natur såsom den ende skaparen. Människan, som är hans fullkomliga likhet, är därför Hans oföränderliga vittne. En av Jesu lärjungar uttryckte sanningen om fullkomlig självhet med dessa styrkande ord (1 Joh. 3:2): "Mina älskade, vi äro nu Guds barn."

Världen i allmänhet har antagit den föreställningen, att människan är ofullkomlig och materiell. Men tusenden hava i studiet av Kristen Vetenskap funnit, att de dödliga giva en felaktig bild av Guds människa, att de äro avbildningar av en materiell uppfattning, samt att urskiljandet av den verkliga människan i Guds likhet upplyfter och påverkar utöva på mänskliga angelägenheter. Kristen Vetenskap erbjuder människosläktet trygghet genom att demonstrera, att onda suggestioner, som icke hava något gudomligt bemyndigande, kunna upphävas genom förståelsen av Gud och av människans samband med Honom. Denna förståelse av människans enhet med Gud tillför det mänskliga medvetandet förnyad inspiration mitt under prövningarna och ett sant förverkligande av det faktum, att nu är människan Guds barn.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Fidelity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FAITHFUL ADHERENCE to good is a quality much needed by mankind today. And the assurance comes from Scriptural teaching that the ability to be faithful is possible to all who turn reliantly to God. Paul indicated the spiritual origin of fidelity when, in a fervent letter to some early Christian workers, he wrote (I Thessalonians 5:23), "I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ," adding, with reference to God (5:24), "Faithful is he that calleth you, who also will do it."

"Fidelity" is defined, in part, as "faithfulness; adherence to right; careful and exact observance of duty." In its spiritual meaning, fidelity is the reflecting of God. In His infinite character as the one creator, God is unchanging and omnipotent. Therefore, man, His perfect likeness, is His unchanging witness. One of Jesus' disciples stated the truth about perfect selfhood in these heartening words (I John 3:2): "Beloved, now are we the sons of God."

The world at large has accepted the belief that man is imperfect and material. But thousands have found in the study of Christian Science that mortals misrepresent God's man; that they are the depiction of a material concept; and that the discernment of the real man, in God's likeness, uplifts and regenerates human thought and experience. On numberless occasions they have seen sin, want, and sickness disappear before the prayerful realization of the spiritual fact that because God is All, man is safe in the perfection of His allness.

Were it not for the limiting belief that existence is material, we should enjoy the liberty, love, and health which bespeak the nature of God as the Life of man. As we learn the endlessness of good, we see that mortality is a myth. Because belief in matter's reality is deep-seated, thought is illumined only as individuals, following Christ Jesus' example, overcome fear, hatred, disease, self-concern, and other evils, with the uplifting conviction that infinite God, Spirit, is good, and therefore only good is real.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, revealed and proved the scientific meaning of the Master's teachings. Her faithfulness to what she had discerned of Truth came from the self-forgetfulness and heavenly inspiration with which she sought and followed the guidance of God. Mrs. Eddy demonstrated that fidelity to Spirit is as natural for man as is luminosity in the sunbeam. In proportion as the spiritual fact is perceived and cherished, it governs one's thought and affairs.

A distinctive part of Mrs. Eddy's service to mankind in stating the Science of Christ Jesus' teachings was her analysis of materiality as false thinking. She showed that although God, good, is the only Mind, evil claims to be a material intelligence, and to act aggressively. Not perceiving that Jesus' work was lawful rather than supernatural, men had accepted evil upon its own terms, as an irresistible reality. Mrs. Eddy discovered that the allness of God means that the nothingness of evil can be proved, and she set forth her discovery in her great book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

On page 418 of this book, in teaching how the sick are healed, Mrs. Eddy gives this direction: "Stick to the truth of being in contradistinction to the error that life, substance, or intelligence can be in matter. Plead with an honest conviction of truth and a clear perception of the unchanging, unerring, and certain effect of divine Science. Then, if your fidelity is half equal to the truth of your plea, you will heal the sick."

God governs His creation through divine Science, unchanging spiritual law. Sickness is not lawful; it is an intrusive belief that material conditions, rather than God, are real and determinative. Whether chronic or acute, disease is always primarily a mental falsity, apparently physical, but actually consisting of false beliefs. The grateful consciousness that God provides nothing but good for man, and that God is Life, proves the supremacy of good.

"Be faithful over home relations; they lead to higher joys: obey the Golden Rule for human life, and it will spare you much bitterness." So does Mrs. Eddy counsel us on page 287 of "Miscellaneous Writings." Right relationships, in the home and community, must rest upon the truth that because God is Father, all men are brethren. This implies, in the human situation, a legitimate sense of responsibility no less than of opportunity, and calls for fidelity to good which will not yield even when times are hard, and when evil would attempt to conquer by dividing. God is unchangeable, and the spiritual resources of love and wisdom are ever equal to any demand.

The mental nature of human experience is being more widely recognized; medical men are admitting mental disturbances cause disease, and sociologists are recognizing the profound influence upon human affairs of pernicious propaganda and mental manipulation. Christian Science offers mankind safety by demonstrating that evil suggestions, having no divine authority, can be annulled through the understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him. This understanding of man's oneness with God brings to human consciousness renewed inspiration in the midst of trials, and an actual realization of the fact that now man is the son of God.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish)

Solitary Is the Magic Word

NEXT TO COMING into an unexpected fortune, possibly man's dearest individual wish is to be cast away on a desert island. That is his wistful answer to the problems presented by the civilization he has himself created. To get away from them! "There is hardly an elf so devoid of imagination as not to have supposed for himself a solitary island in which he could act Robinson Crusoe, were it but in a corner of the nursery," wrote Sir Walter Scott, a century ago; and it is still as true as any line that has been written since. In everybody's blood there is the sweep of wind and water; and probably there is no man living who, at the right moment, would not drop his typewriter or his shovel and take passage for Pitcairn or Manga-Reva—rather hoping, perhaps, that his vessel might be wrecked on some uncharted reef and he alone be saved to tell the story. . . .

Solitary is the important word in Sir Walter's dictum; is it not? It is the need for solitude, one supposes, that occasions this perhaps annual yearning; solitude in the sense of distance and of freedom from one's kind. Sometimes, to be sure, an attic in London or Paris—with plenty of queer diagonals and chimney-pots—is substituted for the island in such bits of wishful thinking; but attics, however delightful, must take thought of landlords and similar nuisances, while the roar of trams and buses is not precisely the sound of the great waves that beat on Seacoast Bohemia.

For men of imagination an island is still the perfect escape. It is books, of course, in large part, that have taught them this: literature is filled with enchanting never-never lands, carved by bondmen out of dreams and distance; and Crusoe is the popular symbol of emancipation. He was quite alone in all of the great story that really matters. In spite of that thrilling moment when the famous castaway discovered the footprint in the sand—only one, oddly enough—the earlier chapters of Robinson Crusoe, when he was strictly on his own, must be for most readers more intensely and personally autobiographical than any that follow. Or does this assume too much? The good Friday, after all, was easy to accept—along with the parrot and the dog—but then Friday didn't count as *people*.

Possibly it was the advent of the mutineers, a chapter or two later, that marked the first false note in a perfect story—the appearance on the scene of man in bulk. And certainly Part Two was never the equal of Part I.—From "Of Castaways and Islands," in "Books Alive," by VINCENT STARRETT. (New York: Random House.)

On the Cliff

Oh, let me grow as spruce and cedar, strongly
rooted to rock and earth, my days be full
of the scent of sun and needles, slow green
rain;
my nights reach toward the river of stars,
their strength
the strength of resinous boughs in a wind of
peace.

FRANCES FROST

I Heard a Young Voice Calling

I heard a young voice calling.
I opened the door.
Where, in what sweet, high rising,
had I heard it before?

I walked to the knoll near the woodland.
I shaded my eyes,
giving them sight that sought the
far meadows and skies.

I saw a young girl running
down the new hill,
down where the days in slumber
had been snowy and still.

The sight of the young girl singing
made me understand:
there, the first flower of springtime,
was held in her hand.

We stood a while in the doorway;
our vision went far.
We entered the house, but we left the
wide door ajar.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

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Intimate Message: Washington

Forecast of Victory ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

Americans and their Allies can look back with some satisfaction on the past week. It has brought military, strategic, and tactical advances which will, in the opinion of those in Washington who have been following the war closely and anxiously, turn out to be of decisive importance in achieving final victory. These successes not only reflect growing Allied military power in the Southwest Pacific, but also indicate that Washington, London, and Canberra have reached important and necessary decisions on how to fight the war in that area.

Foremost among the changes, of course, was the appointment of General Douglas MacArthur as supreme commander of all United Nations land, sea, and air forces from Singapore to New Zealand. The feeling of relief, enthusiasm, and confidence which swept the United Nations at the announcement is almost unprecedented in military history and is a guarantee of the spirit of determination which alone can save Australia when the Japanese assault finally comes.

Direction of War by Americans Important

But history some day may show that another event of the past week was even more important in contributing to ultimate victory than the mere fact of General MacArthur's elevation to supreme command. Future events may signify that the concentration of all aspects of the war's direction in the hands of American officers was the turning point between continued defeat and the road to victory.

This does not mean, one must hasten to add, that American land, sea, and air officers are one whit superior either inherently or practically to the officers of the other United Nations. But it does mean a simple recognition of the fact—a recognition which Australia already has ungrudgingly given—that the United States, because of its position on the Pacific Ocean and because of its vast industrial production and supply of man power, is the one country which will be able to defeat Japan in the Southwestern Pacific. It is, therefore, only natural that under present wartime conditions and protocols American officers be placed in command of all naval, military and aerial operations in that part of the world.

It is believed that three important results will stem from the new setup:

1. It will emphasize America's stake in this region and inevitably will cause the Army, Navy, and Air Force to make greater efforts to send men and material to forces considered primarily American.

2. It will permit a greater degree of co-ordination of land, sea, and air offensive and defensive power, since it is to be presumed that American officers will work more quickly and closely together when each of them is responsible to Washington.

3. It will permit London to concentrate its attention more fully upon the equally important task of directing the war in India, North Africa, and the Near East, where Britain exercises the same directive hegemony that America enjoys in the Southwest Pacific.

The triumphs of Germany and Japan have afforded ample proof that today's wars must be fought with the closest possible unity of command and with each branch of a nation's war establishment working in tight co-operation with every other branch. Such co-operation has been conspicuously absent in the Southwest Pacific, however. The Allies never seemed able to bring land, sea, and air power together at the right time and in the right mixture to insure victory.

From now on, however, it should be different. Not only is General MacArthur known as a man of action and an advocate of offensive warfare, but he is now in a position to dictate how every ship, plane, and soldier in the Southwest Pacific is to be used at any given time. And the manner in which he used his tiny force of airplanes and torpedo boats to sow devastation among Japanese transports and freighters in Subic Bay is clear indication that he will use everything at hand unsparingly and boldly.

Important Implications

The final Allied success with important implications for the future was the sinking or damaging of perhaps 30 Japanese warships, transports, and freighters by an American-Australian air force in a two-day period with the loss of only one plane.

Although this success was important because of the damage done and the probable disruption of Japanese plans, it has a still wider meaning. It shows that Japanese advances have now brought enemy seacraft to within easy range of American-made bombers and fighters. No longer will it be necessary for America's huge four-engined bombers to fly several thousand miles entirely unprotected by fighter plane escort.

Flying from bases in Northeastern Australia, these powerful dreadnaughts of the air, each carrying at least four tons of bombs, can reach their objectives on the northern coast of New Guinea in a few hours, drop their shattering missiles, and return home surrounded by a screen of fighter planes.

Formerly, the United Nations were forced to operate in areas where Japan was able to maintain aerial superiority. It now looks very much as if the picture had been reversed and that it is Allied planes which will fill the air along Australia's invasion coast. That ought to make a big and happy difference.

The Country Speaks: Iowa

All Are Learners at Des Moines Conference ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

The man sitting next to me at the National Farm Conference had the strong, big-jointed hands of a farmer, but otherwise the outward air of a businessman. I wondered where he had come from, so I asked him.

He had traveled, he told me, some 240 miles from a little country town to Des Moines, where the economists and Federal officials and business and labor men had gathered to talk of present and future world problems.

Drive? Yes, he had. Didn't he have to save tires? Sure, but six men from his town had doubled up and come in one car—himself, the banker, the manager of the co-operative, another farmer, a lawyer, and the county agent. (Probably came in the county agent's car; he expects to get tires.)

It wasn't the first time they had come to the conference. For six years now the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce has been holding these remarkable schools of public affairs. My new acquaintance told me he "hadn't missed a one."

"You learn more here in two days than in a year of reading," he said.

Leaders Also Learners

The top administrators from Washington, the economists, and the various farm and labor organization chiefs who take part in the conference say they learn from it too. They get valuable contacts with each other and the audiences.

The listeners are in some ways as interesting as the speakers. Many of these people are city folk from Des Moines, members of the Chamber of Commerce which sponsors the institute or just home folks who want to know what's going on in the world. About 40 per cent, the Chamber estimates from registrations, are farm or rural people.

The size of the crowd that attends surprises even the zealous group of agricultural editors who are largely responsible for this venture of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce. Kirk Fox, editor of Successful Farming, who managed this year's institute, walked about the lobby of the Fort Des Moines Hotel, where sessions are held, with an air of combined satisfaction and worry, puzzling what do with the overflow.

"We thought this year the tire situation would hold back the crowds," he said. "But more people have come than ever. The place just isn't big enough."

One thing the Chamber won't do to reduce the audience is to charge admission. All the sessions are free and will continue so. The Chamber pays most of the bills (they aren't so big as you would expect) and the farm editors give freely of their time and call on their eminent friends around the country to give freely of theirs. W. W. Waymack, one of the editors of the Des Moines Register, is one of those who has done much to make the institute truly national, but he insists on sharing credit with a number of others, among them some plain Des Moines businessmen.

No Need to Talk Down

The success of the institute shows one thing clearly: It isn't necessary to talk down to Iowa people to interest them in world affairs. This year's conference, like others preceding it, was a good intellectual workout for any group of college people.

Panel sections, which gave the home folks a chance to talk and ask questions, showed the Iowans' deep interest in such subjects as "World Trade After the War," "Place of Government in Postwar Economy," "Relations of Farm, Business, and Labor Policies to the Public Welfare." Sometimes members of the audience contributed wise counsel. Once, when discussion of world trade issues made those problems appear hopelessly complicated, a man in the audience rose, introduced himself as "just an ordinary layman" and suggested that it would be wise to follow the example of Benjamin Franklin and pray to be shown a solution. The whole group applauded. That's how spontaneous and sincere these sessions are.

How far-reaching is the influence of this institute? It's hard to measure, but I keep thinking of those six men from a small Iowa town who came in one automobile. They are community leaders. Surely their little town, and many like it, must feel the effects of these two days of earnest discussion all through the year.

To Change the Subject:

Up and Down All the Green Seas ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

Why should I have been thinking about passports lately? A waste of time, assuredly. For passports exist no more for most of us. If, anywhere, you cherish your latest, still brave-appearing in smooth red leather and gold tooling, still proudly possessing its visas from Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, and all the rest, with a final touch of authority vested in the firm signature of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State—if, I say, you still treasure that, you may as well fling it into the fire where it can arouse no further temptation. The Government is not even interested in having you turn it in, now that its two-year span of service is ended. It is powerless as a state paper of the Emperor Charles V, its ivory seal of office dangling foolishly.

Then why does the subject of passports come up at all? Because one figured conspicuously in the newspapers not long ago—a passport issued in the name of a cat. The cat's picture was printed, too, and I suppose the cat's name, though that has eluded my memory. Its master was the member of a ship's crew and, naturally, the two travelled together. If one had a passport, well, then, it followed that the other would have one to match it. But to think we have come to this—Things have gone so far one can only suppose that, after this war, we will go to the other extreme and abolish passports altogether. Which is exactly what we should do.

When first I went across the Atlantic, in the chilly, but magical month of April, no one gave a thought to the restrictions of passports. People just went wherever they liked—no tiresome by-play on piers and on ships over the slow-moving queues and the frowning officer seated at a table. Was your passport in order? It had just better be! What? You were an American citizen travelling on an American passport? Then why were you standing in the same queue with your English travelling companion? Over you go to the other queue.

It was, of course, after the last war—the one we used to call the Great War—that the passport nuisance sprang up. And what a harassment of red tape. One applied for a passport in a bureau remote as possible from one's usual path. One filled out intricate papers, supplied a diminutive pair of self-photographs bearing no slight resemblance to oneself, one paid a considerable fee, and then one waited for Washington to act. When Washington had acted, there was the further complication and cost of the several visas from the local consulates of the countries one intended visiting.

But all this was not the worst. For then there arose the annoying conjecture as to where and how to carry or wear this little red leather object which had suddenly assumed measureless responsibility for one's very existence. The discussion teetered between the alternate plans to wear an ugly little gray flannel belt with a pocket which was slung somehow just where it flapped against one's knees, or whether coolly, nonchalantly, to drop the passport into one's handbag and pretend it was really an object of no consideration whatever.

I confess I always did the latter; and I never had any cause to worry over my precious passport, either. But sometimes other people did worry over theirs. There was, for instance, one day in a taxi in Paris, when I happened to slip a hand down the crack between two cushions and up came the lost passport of some fellow American. A change of direction and a dash to the American Consulate, where already there had been frantic inquiries. And that other time, on top of a bus in London in August, 1914, when the little demure New England schoolteacher who was sobbing confessed she had been robbed of all her money, her ship-ticket home, her passport—everything.

Maybe the cat does not mind. Maybe its master takes charge of the passport, anyhow. But for humans it is just too much trouble, too much responsibility, too much cost. And it is so senseless. Doesn't the world belong to us all? Why this stupidity of barriers and examinations, of pompous scrutinizings and stampings of passports? I feel sure that, after the end of this present war, we shall sweep away the whole silly entanglement; that we shall go and come up and down all the green seas, fly over all the fair checkerboard fields, step jauntily and unchallenged across all the boundaries of no matter what countries, and without any encumbrances called passports—not even for a cat.

Natal, on Bulge of Hemisphere, Is Tense Spot

Recife also apprehensive to possibility of attack by Axis from Dakar; Air ferry involved.

In swift action following the recent torpedoing of the fourth Brazilian ship off the United States coast in three weeks, President Getulio Vargas of Brazil issued a decree giving himself the authority to declare a state of war or a state of emergency throughout the country in case of foreign menace, imminence of internal disturbance or existence of a plan of conspiracy.

Suspension of all sailings of Brazilian ships to the United States was ordered by the Government, according to the Associated Press, and all such ships en route to the United States ports were recalled home. It seems likely that the Brazilian Government will decide to await the organization of a convoy system rather than continue risking heavy losses to its unarmed merchant marine.

Some of the defense problems at one of Brazil's key defense centers and their importance in the strategy of the United Nations are presented in this article by Roland Hall Sharp, Latin-American Specialist of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in South America.

Americas at War
Seventeenth of Forty-eight Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NATAL, Brazil—Some of the defenders of this windswept promontory facing Nazi-dominated Dakar within nine hours flying time for fast bombers, believe they are holding down one of the hottest spots in a world of hot spots. They advance these reasons:

Natal and the large neighboring city of Recife to the south divide between them the aerial and naval control of Brazil's famous "bulge," jutting out toward Africa only 1,700 miles away.

Around that bulge flow vital lines of Allied communication.

That bulge is the natural bridgehead for any Nazi attempt to establish an aerial base for further direct assaults on South America, the Panama Canal, and eventually the United States.

All ship traffic from the north to South Africa and southern South America, including the two largest and most highly industrialized countries of the continent, Brazil and Argentina, must pass through these Atlantic narrows. There the Robin Moor was torpedoed on its way to Cape Town.

In the developing battles of Africa, the Mediterranean and the Near East, Natal serves as the most direct bridge for ferrying of lend-lease planes and other airborne war supplies to Allied forces.

These reasons impel several observers here to expect simultaneous or related blows against Panama and Natal, with the aim of bottling the United States up in the North Atlantic, cutting off most of South America, and exposing the Pacific Coast to more intensive Japanese attacks.

Pearl Harbor?

Natal, under this interpretation, would become the Atlantic equivalent of Pearl Harbor, with the Nazis, like the Japanese, striking suddenly in great force by air, and without warning.

Presumably the Nazi strategy would count on seizing both sides of the Dakar-Natal narrows and setting up a lane for air-shielded transport of troops and supplies. Patrol planes would only have to fly 900 miles out from each side before turning back.

It is a bold scheme, but so was Pearl Harbor.

Defenders on this side are alert to the danger, and it is presumed that so vital a link in hemisphere protection as Dakar would be covered to the maximum possible by the United States and British fleets. But Natal watches the skies more than the sea.

That the attack will come if the Nazis can launch it, is accepted by many here, just as the winds blow westward, ever westward, out of Africa.

It is only a few weeks since the last Italian Lati plane flew eastward into those same winds, carrying the last of many photographs and other data on the progress of Brazilian defense installations, and of measures being taken by the United States in collaboration with Brazil.

Those photographs, gathered for years by German as well as Italian airmen on regular commercial runs, lie today on drafting tables in Berlin where Nazi strategists are mapping their campaign against the United States.

Significant Strategy

In Natal, close by air time to African soil, with Pan American Airways Clippers and lend-lease traffic coming and going constantly across that narrow strait, South Atlantic strategy literally hits you in the face, like white sand whipped from the crest of dunes that surround the city between its bay and the open sea.

Belém, 1,100 miles to the west and slightly north, is an important stopover point at the mouth of the Amazon. But Belém, pressed on three sides by dense jungle, is relatively sheltered in its vast cove dotted with green delta islands, 90 miles from the ocean.

Natal, in this other Brazil of sand and mesquite that begins about half-way down the coast from Belém, makes you feel it is the jumping-off place, the exposed advance guard of hemisphere defense on the South Atlantic. Coconut palms in scattered clusters crackle in the wind above low dune growth including a spreading cactus with long straight arms.

At night, scudding white clouds resound with the roar of motors as planes are ferried overhead en route to Africa.

The city teems with activity, just as Belém teems, and every other city along this front line of the Americas. Men and machines are working 24 hours a day every day of the week in an impressive proof of what can be done on short notice when Americans, North and South, see their heritage of freedom under bitter assault around the world.

Natal with its 54,000 population has turned out laborers by the hundreds to supplement the work of machines in levelling and paving new airports. A. D. P., or the Airport Development Program of Pan American Airways, is doing here the same kind of a rush job that has been seen on this trip all the way from Colombia through Venezuela and on down the coast.

With their bare feet and legs encased in black, oily mud, Brazilian laborers tread out their part in the battle of freedom by day. The night shift works under electric lights perched atop poles. Latest machines knead and roll their hand-hoed mixture into a surface capable of supporting the largest planes.

Excels in Aviation

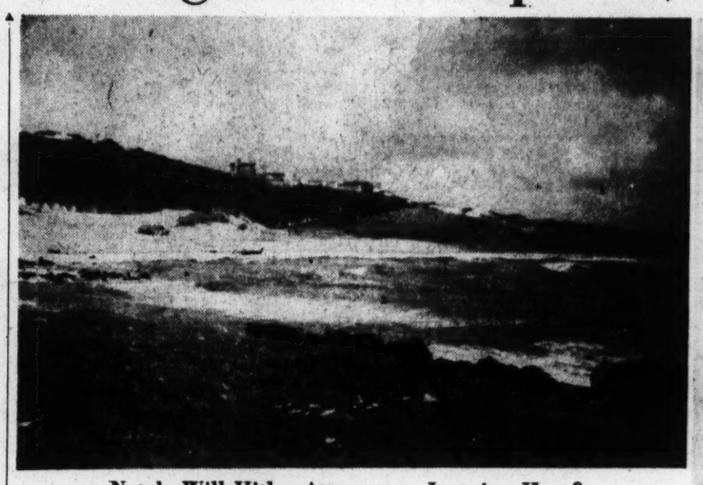
The utility of Natal as the taking-off point of South America brings it into the forefront of world aviation. Naval facilities here are being developed, and are already useful. But it is in the air that Natal excels.

In sequence the French, Germans, and Italians made their aerial landfall on this side of the Atlantic at Natal. None of those European lines is now operating.

Flying into Fortaleza en route here from Belém, we saw a stranded Condor air liner of seaplane type with two large pontoons. Brazilian workmen were painting metal work to prevent rust. The airport building, next door to Pan American Airways, was closed.

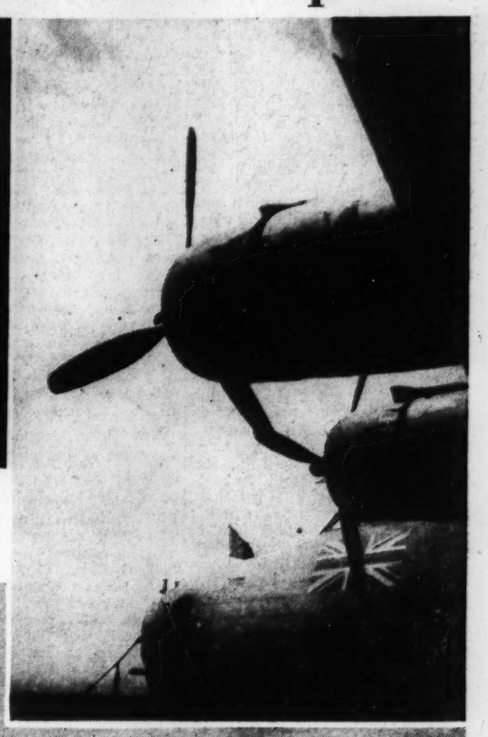
In Natal, the large white hangar of Lati is empty and clean-swept, with a guard on duty day and night from the Brazilian Army. Three of the large trans-Atlantic land planes were caught at Recife, the third largest city of Brazil to the south of Natal on the "bulge." The planes could be flown to Italy—if gasoline could be bought. Air France, veteran of South Atlantic air transport from the end of the last war to the beginning of this one, has many large hangars standing idle.

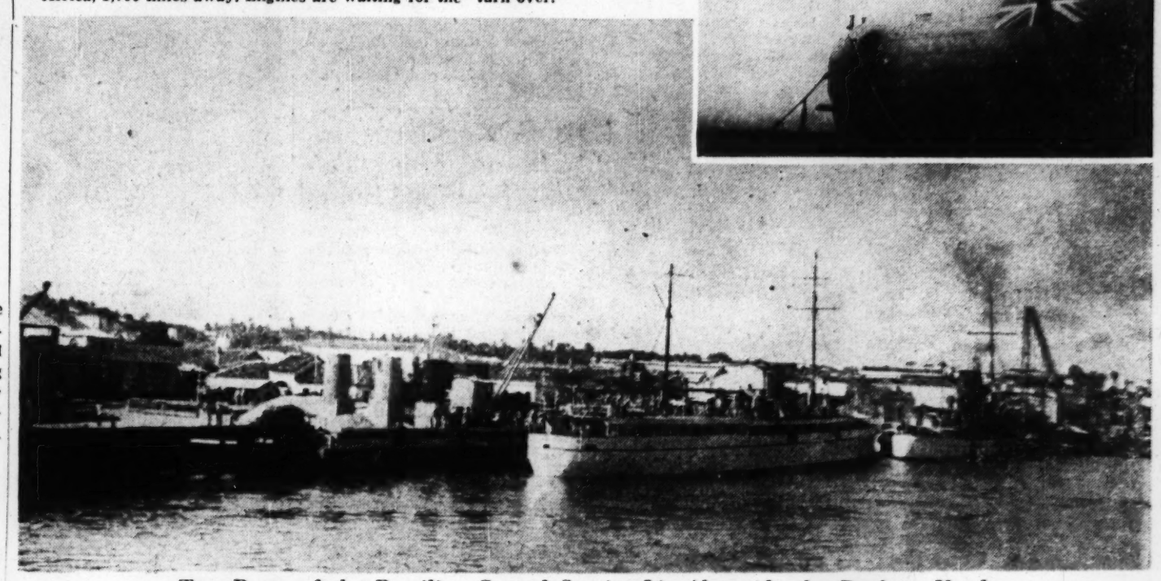
The German Lufthansa followed the French across the Atlantic to Brazil. Lati had been in the field only since December, 1939. Incidentally, during my first trip to Rio de Janeiro in January of 1938, Bruno Mussolini flew in from Rome on an aerial mission that helped prepare the way for Lati. So rapid is the dial of change along this coast, hot with the sultry air of events even more than with the sun of tropical mid-summer.



Natal: Will Hitler Attempt an Invasion Here?

Above is the Petropolis section of Brazil's important coast city, seen from the ocean side. Right: British Overseas Airways ship with nose pointed toward Africa, 1,700 miles away. Engines are waiting for the "turn over."

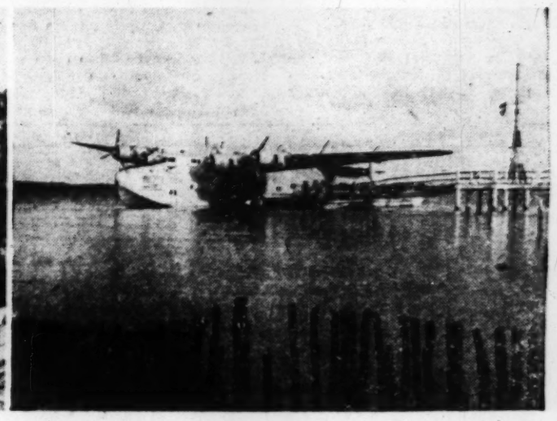




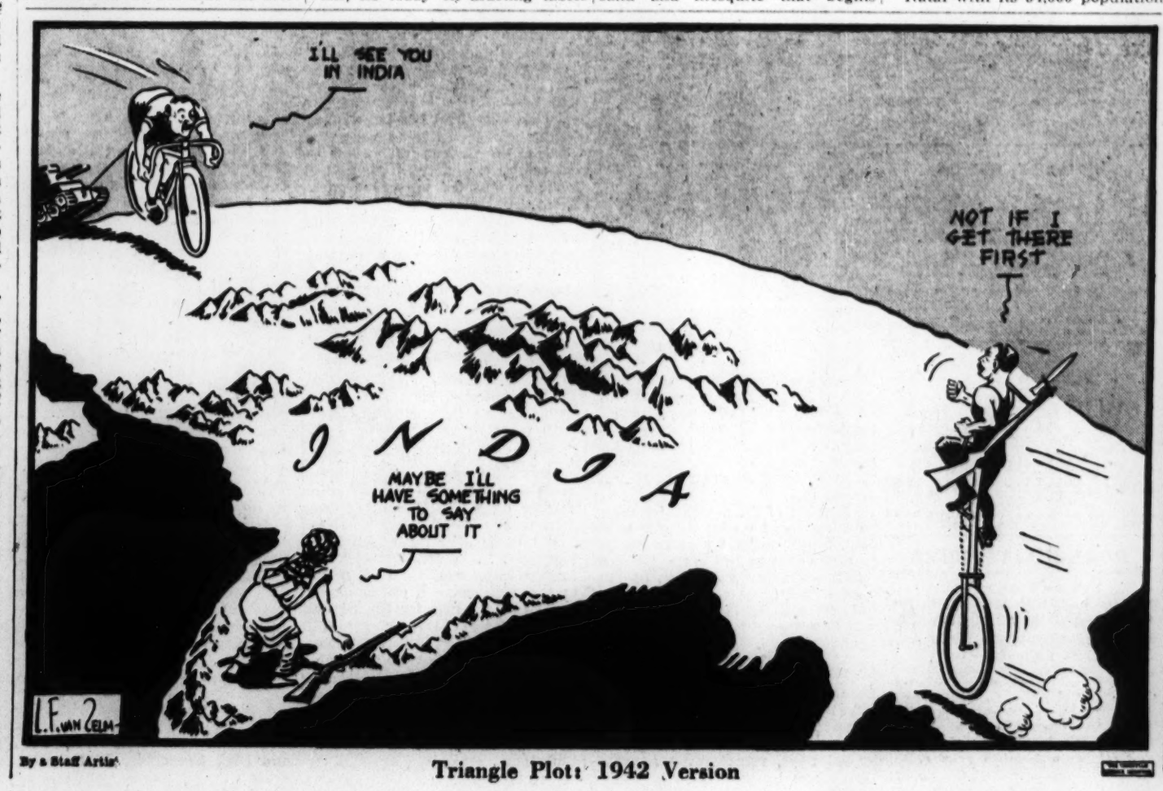
Two Boats of the Brazilian Coastal Service Lie Alongside the Dock at Natal

Wide World

Brazilian Laborers Working on New Natal Airport



Pan American Airways Clipper at Takeoff Point



By a Staff Artist

Triangle Plot: 1942 Version

Stengel Likes Improvement in Big Californian Enough to Keep Him on Initial Bag

Tall Court Players In Semifinals

DENVER, March 20 (AP)—National A. A. U. basketball's two greatest centers—whose combined heights would give pole vaulter Corny Warmerdam pause—will come face to face again in tonight's tournament semifinals.

Frank Lubin, 6-foot-6-inch star of two continents, is the chief engineer in the Hollywood Twentieth Century team's charge toward its second-straight championship.

His rival is Bob Gruenig, 6-foot-8-inch hook shoot specialist of the Denver Legion and the star of two Denver national champions.

December Victories

Their teams opened the semifinals. Gruening outpointed the sun-tanned Californian when Legion beat the champions twice in December exhibitions here.

Stars will glitter brightly, too, in the second semifinal between Phillips 66 Oilers of Oklahoma, champions two years ago, and the orange-shirted Oakland, Calif., Golden States.

The Oilers' remodeled team features such young experts as Capt. Hank Luisetti, most valuable player at the 1941 meet; Jimmy McNatt, the Oklahoma U "Scat Kid," and Paul Lindeman from last year's Washington State N. C. A. A. finalists.

Oakland Success

Toddy Giannini, a crack shot from Santa Clara, and the veteran Bob Weir at center are the chief reasons why the Oakland team has traveled this far.

Lubin, who coached the Lithuania team to the European title three years ago, shot 21 points in Hollywood's 65-32 quarterfinal triumph over San Francisco Athletic Club last night.

Gruenig dropped 18 in Denver's 60-42 win against Los Angeles Cliftons. The Oilers trimmed the Chicago Y Clippers, 66 to 33, and Oakland knocked out the Seattle Alpines, 37 to 21.

National Hockey League

(Final Standing)

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	29	17	2	60	177	143
Toronto	27	18	3	57	158	136
Boston	25	17	6	56	160	118
Chicago	22	23	3	47	145	155
Detroit	19	25	4	42	140	147
Montreal	18	27	3	39	134	173
Brooklyn	16	29	3	35	133	175

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Hector (Toe) Blake of the Montreal Canadiens won National Hockey League scoring title with 47 points.

Bruins Given Good Chance Of Advancing in Play-Offs

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Possibly it is being a bit too optimistic or maybe it is a little too much of looking at the world through rose-tinted glasses, but it appears at this moment as though the Boston Bruins stand an excellent chance of reaching at least the final round of the Stanley Cup play-offs.

Manager Art Ross neither confirms nor denies this possibility, and Assistant Manager Dit Clapper merely grins his big grin and says he has hopes, but nevertheless we still can't get around the feeling as the team heads for Chicago that the Stanley Cup defenders are going to be heard from—and loudly.

For their part the Bruins are in good condition, mentally because they know that whatever they achieve will resound much more to their credit than if they had all their stars at hand, and physically because not one of the players is below par with the exception of Bill Cowley, who even at half speed is an asset on the ice.

Stiffest Test

The Bruins face their stiffest assignment of the series with Chicago this Sunday night, when they open their play-offs by meeting the Black Hawks on their home ice. The Hawks are tough on the Stadium ice, where they won 15 and tied one out of 24 games—as compared to only seven wins and two ties on the road—and for the Bruins to emerge victorious would practically put them into the second round against the winner of the Detroit-Montreal series.

Should the Bruins lose Sunday night, they return to their own ice for the next two games, and the Bruins have been even more successful at home than have been the Hawks. This season they have won 17 and tied three of 24 games at the Garden, while a year ago they won 15 and tied five of the same number of games at home. Only eight losses in 48 games in Boston is a record worth considering.

Dahlstrom Out

The Chicago sextet will probably be without the services of Cully Dahlstrom, clever center who won the rookie award when he came up to the National Hockey League in 1937-38, and big Earl Seibert, the Hawks' best defenseman, is below par. So concerned is Manager Paul Thompson that he has his team practicing furiously, and practice during a season is something the youthful Hawks' leader does not indulge in unless extreme measures are needed.

Manager Ross has decided to take his full squad of 16 players, just in case someone is unable to play at the last minute. Present plans calls for Lloyd Gronsdal to watch the game in civilian clothes with Clare Martin the 15th player. Flash Hollett will remain at defense with Des Smith, with Jake Shewchuk and Capt. Johnny Crawford the other pair. The forward lines will be the same as they were in the last home game last Tuesday—No. 1, Conacher, Cowley, and Wiseman; No. 2, Bruce, McGill and Hiller; and No. 3, Cain and the two Jacksons. Vezina Cupper Frankie Brimsek will be the bulwark in goal.

Season Ends

The National Hockey League's regular schedule came to an end last night as Montreal Canadiens defeated the second-place Toronto Maple Leafs 7-3 and Detroit Red Wings beat Chicago 6-4.

The Stanley Cup play-offs open tomorrow as the New York Rangers, first-place winners, go to Toronto. Besides the Boston-Chicago game Sunday night, Detroit and Montreal will also open their series in the Motor City. Brooklyn Americans finished seventh and failed to qualify.

R. C. A. F Flyers Breeze Along To Semifinal Round

OTTAWA, March 20 (AP)—The Royal Canadian Air Force Flyers breezed into the Eastern Canada semifinal round of the Allan Cup play-downs last night with a 12-2 conquest of the Cornwall Colts.

The Flyers' Kraut line, formerly with the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, split up six goals among them as the City League champions swept their best-of-three series for the Ottawa and District Senior championship in two straight games.

The victory cleared the decks for a series against the Hamilton (Ont.) Majors, opening Monday, which looms as the Flyers' first major test of power since the Krauts joined the team early in February.

Woody Dumart was the chief beneficiary of the scoring with four goals. Bobby Bauer and Milt Schmidt, his line-mates, scored one apiece.

Jay Berwanger Sworn in Navy

CHICAGO (AP)—Fleet-footed Jay Berwanger, University of Chicago All-America football star in 1934-35, is a lieutenant, junior grade, in the U. S. Navy. He was sworn in by his former teammate, Ensign William J. Gillerlain of the Naval Aviation Cadet Eelection Board.

A member of the naval aviation force, Berwanger was assigned to procurement duties in the flight selection board offices.

Berwanger won the Heisman Trophy in 1935 in addition to his All-America honors.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 19

National League

Montreal 7, Toronto 3.
Detroit 6, Chicago 4.

American League Play-Offs

Indianapolis 10, Springfield 3.
(Each has won one game.)
Cleveland 3, Washington 2.
(Cleveland won series 2-0.)
Hershey 1, New Haven 0.
(Hershey won series 2-0.)

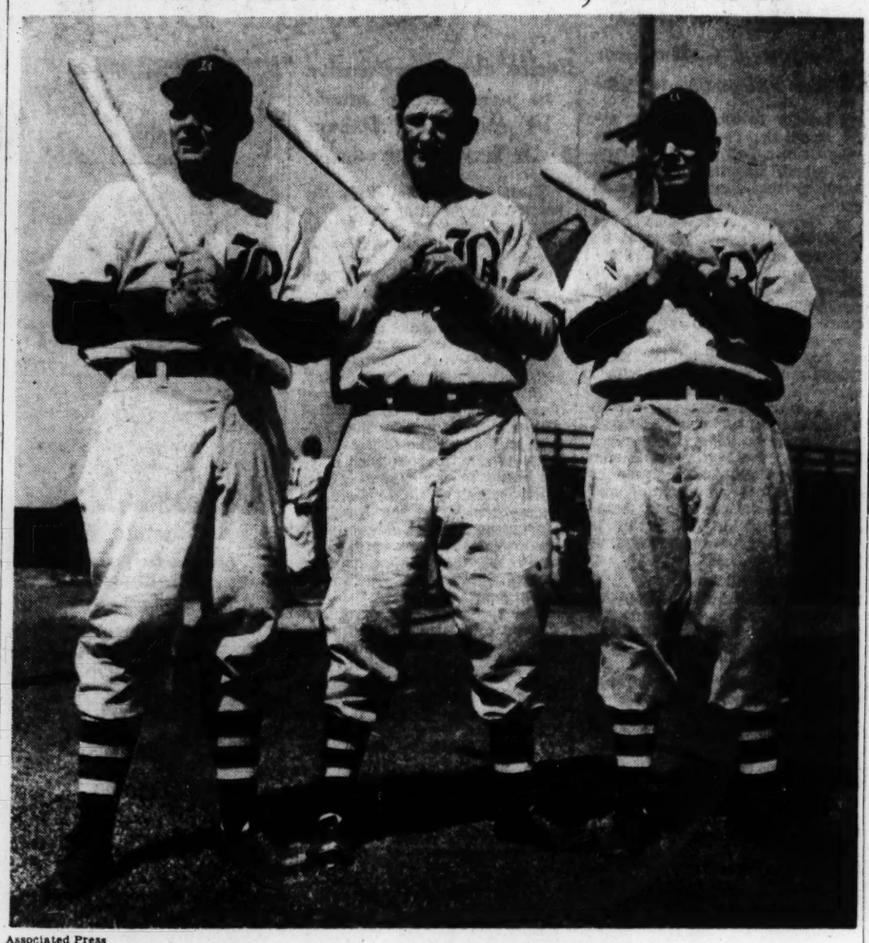
American Association Play-Offs

Omaha 3, St. Paul 1.
Omaha leads 1-0.)

Eastern Amateur League

Atlantic City 4, Jersey Skeeters 2.

If the Braves Have Power, Here It Is



Associated Press

Left to Right: Max West, Ernie Lombardi and Chet Ross

SANFORD, Fla.—These three power hitters may provide the Boston Braves with a more respectable position in the runs-batted-in column this season. West hits a long ball if not often; Lombardi, former Cincinnati catcher, is a known power hitter, and Ross, after missing most of last season, is ready to resume the promise he showed two years ago.

Cronin Now Faces Problem Of Reducing Roster List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 20—When the Red Sox finish their week-end schedule they will have only two games left to play here on their home grounds at Payne Field. Today they were meeting the Cardinals, tomorrow it will be the Dodgers, and Sunday the Detroit Tigers will furnish the opposition.

Next week the Sox will play away four successive days, meeting the Dodgers at Daytona Beach on Tuesday, the Senators at Orlando on Wednesday, the Yankees at St. Petersburg on Thursday, and the Reds at Tampa on Friday. Remaining home games are against the Reds a week from tomorrow, and against the Cardinals on Tuesday, March 31.

Reduce His Squad

The team will leave Sarasota the night of March 31 for the long exhibition trip North, which will be made as usual in the company of the Reds. By then Joe Cronin will undoubtedly have reduced his squad of 15 pitchers, three catchers, nine infielders, and six outfielders—a total of 33 players.

Intimations of how the reduction will be made have been fairly clear. In the outfield the choice must be made between Paul Campbell, converted first baseman, and John Welaj, who was acquired during the off-season from Washington. Cronin seems to learn towards Campbell, but Louisville, the Sox farm team, wants him badly for first base.

Red Sox Come First

"The Red Sox are going to come first," Cronin promises. "Louisville can have what we don't want for the Red Sox."

Obviously, the Red Sox will not keep nine infielders. Cronin himself intends to open the campaign as a reserve. Since Johnny Pesky has virtually clinched the shortstop job, Eddie Pellagrini probably will be released in order that he may play daily. With Tony Lupien and Jimmy Foxx likely to start the season with the club, the Red Sox may drop both Tommy Carey and Skeeter Newsome, although that would leave the team without a second baseman to back up Bobby Doerr.

Catchers Returned

All three catchers, Frank Pytlak, John Peacock, and Bill Conroy, probably will be with the club when the season opens April 14. This will leave room for nine or 10 pitchers, depending on whether Cronin keeps seven or eight infielders.

Pitchers sure to stay are Dick Newsome, Charlie Wagner, Joe Dobson, Yank Terry, Oscar Judd, Ken Chase and Mike Ryba. That means two or three must be chosen from a group that includes Tex Hughson, Bill Butland, Mace Brown, Norman Brown, Herb Hash, Nelson Potter, Andy Karl and Emerson Dickman.

The Southern Exposure

Ted Williams continues to get much fan mail, practically all of which deals with his deferment. It is pro and con, about 50-50 . . . If Emerson Dickman learns he will not be called into active service with the Navy until after the season starts, he will train more rigorously than he has thus far. He'll pitch as long as he can, either for the Red Sox or Louisville . . . Dom Di Maggio says he will eat one official baseball if he does not bat higher than Stan Spence this season. Since being traded to Washington, Spence has claimed to be a better fielder as well as a better hitter than Dominic. Cronin is glad to see Di Maggio steamed up.

Brooklyn Ace Pitcher Seen Ready to Sign

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. (AP)—An early compromise between holdout Whitlow Wyatt and the Brooklyn Dodgers is understood to be likely.

Wyatt, according to a report current among the Dodgers who are here on an exhibition tour, is expected to confer with President L. S. MacPhail at Daytona Beach.

The star pitcher, who won 22 games and lost 10 last season, had asked approximately $20,000 for 1942 and had been offered $13,750, plus bonus provisions that might add a couple more thousand.

Hershey Standing In Path of Barons

By the Associated Press

The Cleveland Barons, battling to repeat as champions of the American Hockey League, eliminated the Washington Lions in the play-offs last night and now find the Hershey Bears blocking their path.

While the Barons were taking their second straight game from the Lions, 3-2, the Bears knocked the New Haven Eagles out of the other quarter-final bracket, 1-0, to make it two in a row.

Meanwhile, the Indianapolis Capitals, first place finishers in the western division, squared their three-out-of-five series with Springfield's eastern winners by taking the second game, 10-3, at Indianapolis.

Max West Outdistances First Base Candidates

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEARWATER, Fla., March 20—A few days after the Braves reported at Sanford for spring training, some half a dozen boys were making eyes at first base. Even a couple of batterymen, perhaps weary of their usual routines, bought first-baseman's mitts and leaped into the battle. The place suddenly became cluttered up with aspirants to Buddy Hassett's old job. But today as the Casey Stengels stopped off here for an exhibition with Cleveland, Max West had left the rest of the field behind.

"I think he's going to be all right," said Manager Stengel this morning. "I know he can field the bag better than one or two first basemen in this league, and he'll get better. He's big and makes a good target for the other infielders. I just hope he hits a few out of the park for me."

Kicked Around

Boston has been waiting for more than three years for West to develop into "another Mize." Each spring since his arrival in the National League back in 1938, Max has threatened to take his place among the leading sluggers in the majors. Stengel, probably, has had more patience with the husky young Californian than he has with any other ball player. But in defense of Maxie it must be said that all has not always been smooth sailing. He has been kicked around from one position to another; his batting style tampered with and criticized by so many critics he has lost count. Yet he has stayed in there swinging and hustling; and despite the fact he has never hit .300 up here, has driven home 285 runs for the Braves over a four-year period.

No ball player wants to be tossed around from berth to berth. Some do it for a living under the title of utility men. But none enjoy it. There is something about moving around that shatters your confidence. Unless you are a rare type, your batting and fielding both suffer. That, partly, has been the story of West. If he is left on first base—left to make his mistakes and perhaps lose a few games, but at the same time learn the hard way, you can find a lot of fellows who think he will yet be "another Mize."

Likes Infield

"I like playing on first," West told me. "I like it there because there's something doing every inning. You're in the middle of the play all the time and feel as though you're helping the ball club. You can't go to sleep. Sure, it's a lot tougher than the outfield. Only the pitcher and catcher handle the ball more often. But I think it's where I belong and I'm going to give it all I've got."

One thing you can always say about Maxie: he may make a few errors out there and let you down at the plate too often, but he never stops trying. Rival ball players probably "ride" him more than any other Boston player. But he keeps swinging and he goes after those ground balls. And if he keeps doing it, some day he will be a big asset to the Braves. Perhaps 1942 is that big year Stengel has been hoping for.

Kelly Coaching

West, in his struggle to make good in a new spot, can benefit from the coaching of a master. Long George Kelly was one of the greatest right-handed first baseman in National League history and every day gives Maxie something new to think about. During infield drill George stands by the bag and keeps up a steady line of chatter at the big boy—telling him how to shift his feet; how to relay underhand tosses to the covering pitcher; how to trap a runner off the bag; that he should keep the ball in his bare hand while tagging a man running down the line, and numerous other tricks of the first base trade.

"It'll take him a while to get used to it," said Kelly. "There's a lot to do all the time. You can't day dream without kicking away the old ball game. The minute a man gets on base, you've got to say to yourself: 'Now, what will I do if the next batter hits to me? You can't get the ball and then do your thinking. You've got to figure it out ahead of time. But you'll never make Max give up. He'll keep trying for you."

The West rooters at Braves Field found new hope late last year. After lingering in the sour vicinity of .200 until around July 1st, Maxie started moving up the ladder. By the end of the month he had reached .260. Thirty days later he was up to .272. As he approached the final series of the year with the Giants, he stood at .280. He finished at .277, but might have made the .300 level had the schedule been stretched a couple of weeks more. He was flying in those late September days. "It would be nice, wouldn't it, if I could pick up where I left off last year?" said West with a grin.

* * *

Paul Waner, an artist with a bat, has been trying to help West. If he accomplishes nothing else, Paul probably will start Max thinking about his hitting. "All I can do is drop a few hints," said Waner. "He'll have to put them together himself."

* * *

Tomorrow the Braves play the first of four games with the St. Louis Browns. The opener is at near by De Land, which is within a half hour bus ride of Sanford. The two teams meet again here on Sunday.

* * *

Stengel claims that Max West hit balls as far in the Pacific Coast League as Ted Williams did. "But not as often," said Casey.

* * *

Pitcher Johnny Sain, whom the Braves have taken "on a look" from Nashville, is making an impression. He is a well-built right-hander.

Sports Around the Hub

Yale Swimmers Point for A. A. U. Meet

Winning the Eastern Intercollegiate League's individual swimming championships is not new to Yale but the capturing of an A. A. U. national title is something which an Eli tank team has failed to do. It is little wonder, then, that this group of boys are looking to next week end when this championship is to be held at the Harvard Pool.

On paper the Yale swimmers should have no trouble in paddling off with the A. A. U. crown. But yet, mightly good Yale teams of the past have reached this meet highly favored to win only to meet disappointment.

Last year Michigan swam off with the honors. Michigan will be in their battling for the title again this year. But if the beating that Yale handed out to Michigan a few weeks ago has any bearing on future meets then hand the championship over to the Eli.

Yale expects to have little trouble in sweeping the Eastern Intercollegiate League's swimming championships which start today in the Eli's pool. Even modest Bob Kiphuth, Yale swimming coach, can't see how his boys can lose this one. The Yale swimmers have had a clean sweep of things this season, winning every meet they have competed in.

Because of the competition many are looking for new records to be set. Some go so far as to predict a new world record in the 100 yard dash with Hughy Johnson of Yale out to better his present mark of 51 seconds—a mark which is a world's record but is also held by Johnny Weissmuller.

* * *

It will be a basketball jamboree over at the Boys' Club of Boston starting March 30 when the 19th Annual Amateur Basketball Tournament gets under way. More than 2,500 boys, representing approximately 300 teams, will square off during the four weeks of play. The tourney, which is the wind-up and objective of the season for practically every team of Metropolitan Boston, is the largest in the country.

* * *

Dartmouth's performance in the eastern eliminations for the National Collegiate Athletic Association Championship at New Orleans will be followed closely by New England fans. The Big Green five, champions for five consecutive years of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, will play Penn State tonight. In the other game Kentucky will meet Illinois. The winner of these two games will play Saturday night for the privilege of going to Kansas next week to meet the victor of the western eliminations for the national title.

* * *

Sport Shorts

New England's interscholastic basketball championships go into the semifinal round at New Haven tonight. . . . The Intercollegiate Fencing Association opened its two-day tournament at Salle Santelli today with New York University defending the three-weapon team title and Arthur Tauber of N. Y. U. and Charles Steinhardt of St. John's (New York) two of the three individual crowns . . . Tufts Alumni and former Tufts athletes will gather at the University Club tomorrow night at 6 o'clock for the Second Annual Sports Dinner . . . Gil Dodds, Boston Divinity student, will run in the Chicago relays tonight . . . Gurdon S. H. Pulford of Highland Park, Mich., former All-America Interscholastic swimming champion, has been elected to captain the Brown freshman tank team.

Favorites Topple in Golf

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 20 (AP)—The big guns got unlimbered in the national Amateur-Professional golf championship today and four of the favored teams had been eliminated when first-round results were in.

Invited teams headed by Lloyd Mangrum, Denny Shute, and Ralph Guldahl, all of Chicago, and Lawson Little of Monterey, Calif., were among the vanquished, while other favored combines were hard-pressed to reach the second round.

The toughest break of the day fell to Mangrum and Morton Bright, his amateur partner from Atlanta. In their match with Ky Laffoon, Chicago, and Carl Dann, Orlando, Fla., the score stood all even teeing off for the 17th.

Ball Hit Tree

In playing his second shot out of the woods, Laffoon's ball hit a tree, bounced off and struck Bright's caddy. It was ruled that Bright and Mangrum were disqualified and the hole went to their opponents. Bright squared the match on the 18th, but on the first extra hole Laffoon sank a sizable putt to give his side a 1-up victory.

The best shot of the day was pulled by Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., who teamed with Sam Bates, Virginia Beach, Va., to defeat Bill Heinken, Noblesville, Ind., and Dick Doeschler, Jacksonville, Fla., 3 and 2. Harper holed his second shot on the first green for an eagle and a win. Later he sank a long putt on the 11th to give his side a decisive 2 up lead at that point.

The defending champion team of Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., and Wilford Wehrle, Racine, Wis., had to come from behind to stay in the running. Ted Huge, professional from Cleveland, Ohio, sunk a putt from the edge of the green to put his side in front, but Wehrle squared the match with a birdie on the 4th and Snead carded a birdie 2 on the 5th to take the lead. The final count was a 2-and-1 decision over the Huge-Robert White combine.

Gene Sarazen, Clearwater Beach, Fla., teamed with Dale Morey, Indianapolis, Ind., to defeat Al Nelson and Dick Van Keeck, both of Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla., 2 and 1.

Bill Nary, San Jose, Calif.; and Fred Haas, Jr., of New Orleans, La., pulled a surprise by eliminating Denny Shute and Bill Stark, Jacksonville, Fla., amateur, 2 and 1. Shute and Stark won the tournament in 1939.

Another opening day upset was turned in by Ben Loving, Long Meadow, Mass., and Fred Hooper, of Jacksonville. They knocked 6 strokes off par in eliminating Lawson Little and Ray Lenahan, 3 and 2.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Senators Doing All Right

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEARWATER, Fla., March 20—About three weeks back it was common talk down this way that the Washington Senators in 1942 would be one of the weakest outfits in American League history. Everyone agreed that Bucky Harris would open the season on schedule, but that he might finish it in the Three-I League. After all, he had lost Buddy Lewis and Cecil Travis, his two best ball players, who are now in the Army. The future never looked darker for the Griffith Stadium entry.

However, the boys were wasting their sympathy. Harris not only is holding a team together; he is beating practically every rival in sight. Not even the Yankees have been able to keep pace with him. We asked for an explanation.

Strong on Mound

"There isn't any," said Harris, looking at his boys as they ran around the bases. "We're simply winning games when they don't count. Who can be sure that we'll keep going after the bell rings? I wish I could have that confidence.

"I'll say one thing, though," Bucky went on. "If the rest of the club had the potentialities of the pitching staff, we'd do all right. I've got a few boys who can discourage those hitters, but our trouble will be scoring runs—or trying to."

The Senatorial mound staff includes eight holdovers and Harris is certain to keep them all. The ace again is Dutch Leonard, the knuckleball specialist, who will probably win 18 or 20. Right behind him is tall and slender young Sid Hudson, who one of these years is going to come up with 18 or 20, also. Walter Masterson, Bill Zuber, Alex Carrasquel, Steve Sundra and Early Wynn are the other returning members. Jack Wilson, who came from the Red Sox in the Ken Chase deal, should help.

Likes Wilson

"He's been getting his 'stuff' over consistently this spring, which should be a good sign. I think he'll win a few for us. Griffith Stadium will help him. Fenway Park, with its short left field, is tough on pitchers. Jack may find himself now that he has moved away from it."

Washington's infield will be Jim Vernon at first base, Frank Croucher at second, Roberto Estalella at third and Bob Repass at shortstop. Vernon missed the .300 batting mark by a single percentage point last year, Croucher is the former Tiger who came to Griffith Stadium along with Bruce Campbell for Doc Cramer and Jimmy Bloodworth. Estalella's job it is to fill the gaping hole at third. Since the off season, the Senators have lost half a dozen third sackers, at least. Roberto formerly played the outfield and is a constant threat at the plate.

St. Louis Discard

Several clubs tried to buy Repass from the Cardinals. They had him at Columbus, where he hit .317 in 1941 and over a two-year stretch played all four infield positions. Jimmy Pofahl was supposed to take over shortstop a year ago, but failed to live up to his press notices. Hence the purchase of Repass.

"I've left Ossie Bluege off the active list," Harris pointed out. "But he wants to play some more, and I could put him back in there in a pinch. He's still the best defensive third baseman on the club. I'd rather go along with a young man, though, if I can."

The Manager of the Senators was still undecided on his outfield when this was written. However, Stan Spence, acquired from the Red Sox, has replaced Doc Cramer in center; and it is the guess of most critics that Stan will be a good 154-game player. Bruce Campbell and George Case probably will flank Spence. Harris also has Jim Mallory from Charlotte and Roberto Ortiz from the same outfit.

Ortiz came to the club originally as a pitcher, but went out to Charlotte and did very well as an outfielder and hitter.

Harris has an adequate catching staff in Jake Early and Al Evans.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 19

Brooklyn (N) 4, St. Louis (N) 2.
Washington (A) 4, New York (N) 3.
Cleveland (A) 3, Boston (A) 2.
Pittsburgh (N) 8, Chicago (N) 4.
Cincinnati (N) 4, Detroit (A) 3.
Kansas City (AA) 4, New York (A) 3.
Hollywood (PC) 9, Philadelphia (A) 6.
Brooklyn "B" (N) 4, St. Louis (A) 3.
Philadelphia (N) 7, Columbus (AA) 1.

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Time to knuckle down...

but not to knuckle under

The marbles are all in the ring, and it is up to every American to knuckle down to the serious business of winning the war. No shots can be wasted, for the enemy is playing for "keeps."

To be able to give the Nation their best efforts, Americans should see to it that their daily news of the world keeps them alert, but not alarmed. The distinction is most important, for the enemy is adept at spreading doubt and confusion in the guise of news reports.

The Christian Science Monitor has long been recognized as a source of exceptionally reliable news and editorial comment. This quality makes it doubly valuable to intelligent citizens at this time. They need news that faces all the facts squarely, not news which emphasizes what the unalert would *like* to hear. The latter kind of news makes too easy a channel for sleep or fear-producing enemy propaganda.

This is the time to knuckle down,—but not to knuckle under. For straight-shooting news, read The Christian Science Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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BUT NOT ALARMED

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1942

Associated Press Quotations

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	274,800
1942 volume to date	38,846,240
1941 volume to date	23,156,730

Stocks Drop Fractionally; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—The lightest kind of selling was sufficient to keep today's stock market on the downgrade.

Hesitancy was the rule at the opening and early fractional declines later were extended to as much as a point in a few cases. Negligible losses predominated near the final hour. Dealings were nearly as slow as in the previous proceedings, with transfers being at the rate of about 300,000 shares.

The possibility of either the Nazis of Japanese pulling a Sunday surprise, combined with persistent apprehension over taxes and other domestic problems, served to restrain most potential buyers. The business picture provided scant stimulation.

Stocks lacking real support included American Telephone, which was off a point or so at a new low for the year; U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, International Harvester, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Montgomery Ward, Standard Oil (N. J.), United Aircraft, du Pont, and International Nickel.

Occasional resistance was exhibited by Sperry, Consolidated Aircraft, Philip Morris, Sears Roebuck and Western Union.

In a spotty curb small advances were registered for Gulf Oil, Creole Petroleum, Phoenix securities and Pennsylvania-Central Airlines. Slipping tendencies were shown by Humble Oil, American Cyanamid, Brewster Aero and St. Regis Paper.

Bonds Irregular

Small changes either way were the rule in the bond market today.

Going into the final hour minor gains and declines were fairly evenly balanced with a number of rails going over to the plus side after spending most of the morning slightly under water or holding stationary.

Ahead at one time or another were International Telephone 5s, Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s, Goodrich 4½s, Firestone Tire 3s, New York Central 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Western Pacific first 5s.

A fairly large number of industrials and rails which had attracted buyers earlier in the week were neglected. They included Commercial Mackay income 4s, Erie 4½s, Western Maryland 4s, Pere Marquette 5s and Walworth 4s. The general run of utilities exhibited a like aloofness.

U. S. Governments were steady but only the smallest kind of changes were posted for most issues on the stock exchange and over the counter. Treasury 2¾s moved up nearly a full point, however, on a few sales.

Some Latin Americans attracted moderate buying in the foreign department.

Farm Labor Pay May Rise 20 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department, pointing to a reduction in the supply of farm labor, said that agricultural wage rates in 1942 "may average 20 per cent higher than in 1941."

In a farm labor report, the Department said the supply of agricultural workers this year was expected to fall below the 1941 average of 10,267,000 hired and family farm laborers. The number of farm workers was 10,445,000 in 1940.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Am Woolen Co pf pr	$2	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Puget Sd P & L pf	$1.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 27

Reduced

Company	Rate	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Boston Herald-Trav	30c	Apr. 2	Mar. 25

Initial

Company	Rate	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Am Bosch Corp	25c	Apr. 2	Mar. 27

Extra

Company	Rate	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Roch Button	25c	Apr. 20	Apr. 10

Irregular

Company	Rate	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Aero Supl Mfg B	15c	Apr. 6	Mar. 27
Birdsboro Stl Fdry & Mch		Apr. 24	Apr. 14
Chemical Fund	25c	Apr. 27	Mar. 20
Comm Shear & Stamp Co	7c	Mar. 27	Mar. 20
Det Steel Prod	10c	Mar. 27	Mar. 23
Institution Sec—Aviation Group	25c	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Kendall Refining	50c	May 15	Apr. 30
Leath & Co	30c	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Messenger Corp	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Mass Inc Tr	25c	May 15	May 5
Stanley Works	50c	Apr. 20	Mar. 31

Regular

Company	Rate	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
American Casualty Co (Reading, Pa.)	15c	Q Apr. 1	Mar 26
American Sec & Tr Co (Washington, D.C.)	$2	Q Apr. 10	Mar 31
Auto Fina Co. Com	$10	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
do pf	40c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Bausch&Lomb O pf	68¾c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Bessemer Limestone & Cement Co 6 pf	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Boston Edison Co	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Bourbon Stock Yards Co, Inc	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Brush-Moore Newsprs, Inc. 6 pf	$1.50	Q May 1	Apr. 10
Burdine's, Inc., pf	$2.80	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Central Kansas Pow Co	$1.31	Q Apr. 10	Mar. 31
4¾ pf	$1.19	Q Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Cohen (Dan) Co	25c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Corn Exchange Natl Bk & Tr Co (Phila.)	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Dempster Mill Manufacturing Co	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Eastern Steel Prds Ltd 5 cum cv pf	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25
First Natl Bank (Jersey City)	$1	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Do	$1	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 24
5th Ave Bk (N. Y.)	$1	June 30	June 23
Garlock Packing	$6	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Gen Foods Corp pf	75c	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
	$4.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Green (H L) Co	$1.12½	Q May 1	Apr. 10
Harv Tr Co (Mass)	50c	Q May 1	Apr. 15
Kellogg Co	60c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Leath & Co pf	25c	Mar. 28	Mar. 20
Lehman Corp	62½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Lipton (T J) pf	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Missouri Pow & Light Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 7	Mar. 28
Mont L H&P Cons	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Muskegon M Spec A	37c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Nation-wide Securities Co	50c	Q Apr. 29	Mar. 31
(Md.)—Voting Trust Shares	$1	Q June 1	May 15
Pneumatic Scale Corp. Ltd. 7 pf		Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Roches Button Co	17½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do conv pf	25c	Q Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Shawinigan W & P	37½c	Q June 1	May 20
So Indiana G & El Co 4.8 pf	22c	Q May 25	Apr. 23
Stanley Wks 5	$1.20	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Timkin Stand M Co	31¼c	Q May 15	May 7
Title Ins & Tr Co (Los Angeles)	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21
U S F&G (Balt)	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 22
U S Guarantee Co	40c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31
U S Hoffman Machinery Corp $3½ pf	68¾c	Q May 1	Apr. 18

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅛	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	2	40½	40	40½	M'r 19
108¼	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	105	105	105	— ½
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	M'r 14
7½	6¼	Adams Ex (.60g)	5	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
11⅝	10⅞	Addressog (⅝e)	10	31¼	31	31	M'r 13
38¼	30½	Air Reduct (2a)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'r 18
2⅝	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Alleghany Corp	6	¼	¼	¼	
6	4	Alleg pf xw	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 17
17	12	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
22¾	19¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
5½	3⅞	Allen Indust (1)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
12½	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	123	123	123	
14½	13	Allied Mills 1¼g	2	11	11	11	M'r 6
6⅛	5	Allied Strs (.15e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 16
81	71	Allied Str pf (5)	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
30½	23½	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	1	71	71	71	M'r 19
18¾	17½	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	8	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
1⅞	¼	Amal Leather	4	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
187⅛	161½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	6	1⅛	1	1	M'r 19
56	44⅞	Amerada Pet (2)	3	16¾	16½	16⅝	M'r 6
23⅝	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	M'r 19
48¼	32½	Am Airlines 1½g	9	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note 20e	7	33½	32	32	— 1
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (1¼e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'r 17
33	26⅜	Am Br Shoe(1¼e)	4	47⅝	43¾	47⅝	+ 3⅜
1⅜	1¼	Am Cable & R	3	28	27¾	27¾	—1⅛
65¼	52	Am Can (4)	5	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	6	59½	59	59½	+ ½
33	29¼	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	162⅛	162⅛	162⅛	M'r 17
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	2	30	30	30	— ¾
20½	18	Am Ch & C (1½e)	1	70½	70½	70½	M'r 18
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	M'r 12
53⅜	41⅜	Am Colortyp .15e	2	71	71	71	M'r 17
9¾	7⅛	Am Comm Al	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 18
22¾	18	Am Cry's (1e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	M'r 18
6	4½	Am Encaus Til	1	18	18	18	
2	⅝	Am Europ (.40g)	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
24½	16¼	Am For Pow	1	4½	4½	4½	M'r 14
28	18⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 17
25⅜	12⅛	A F P $7pf(.35k)	2	20½	20½	20½	M'r 19
32	26½	Am & F P 2 pf	4	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
111¾	109¾	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ¾
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	7	3	3	3	— ⅛
67½	61	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	62	62	62	
66	66	Armstrong C ¼e	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26¼	21	Arnold-Sch (.40g)	4	23½	22¾	23	— ⅜
4	3¼	Artloom (.77½g)	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 16
77½	69½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	M'r 19
83	73	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	69½	69½	69½	M'r 7
25	20	Associates (2a)	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
39	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	2	25	25	25	Feb 26
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	16	38¼	37¾	38	— ¼
26	20⅛	Atl Coast L (1g)	2	68¾	68	68	— ¾
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	5	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	2	22	21¾	21¾	M'r 18
23⅛	18	Atl Refining (1)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
109¼	104⅛	Atl Refin pf (4)	6	103¾	103¾	103¾	
7	6⅛	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	1041⅛	1041⅛	1041⅛	M'r 18
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	6½	6½	6½	
70	51¾	Atlas Powd (¾e)	4	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	53	53	53	M'r 18
2⅜	1½	Austin Nichols	1	8	8	8	M'r 17
4⅛	3½	Aviat Corp (.15g)	12	3⅝	3½	3½	M'r 6

B

14¾	12¼	Bald Loco ct	4	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'r 17
9⅞	7½	Barber Asphalt	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 19
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (1½e)	1	16	16	16	M'r 19
19½	17⅝	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
24½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅜
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
100¾	79	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	103	103	103	+ ⅛
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	79	79	79	M'r 13
14	11¼	Bendix Av (1e)	7	7	7	7	M'r 17
52	46½	Benef Ind (.40e)	2	36½	36½	36½	M'r 19
24¼	19⅛	Benef Ind pf (2½)	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'r 19
66⅞	53⅞	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	46½	46½	46½	M'r 18
121	115¼	Beth Steel (1½e)	11	60¼	60	60¼	— ¼
22½	19½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116	116	116	M'r 17
19¾	16⅛	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
7⅜	6	Black & D (1.60)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	M'r 14
14⅛	10	Blaw-Knox (.60)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅝	Bliss & Lau (1e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 17
31¾	26	Boeing Airplane	15	18¾	17⅞	18	
17¼	13½	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅝
20⅜	18⅞	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
24	19¾	Borden Co (.30e)	8	23	22½	22¾	— ¾
2⅝	1⅜	Borg-Warn (.40e)	16	18⅞	18⅞	19	
30⅜	25	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 18
18½	17⅛	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'r 18
9¼	8⅜	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 18
18½	15¼	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'r 19
29	26	Briggs Mfg (1½e)	6	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
43	31	Briggs & S (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'r 13
	½	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	33½	33½	33½	M'r 18
1¼	1⅛	Bkly & Q'Trans	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 5
9¾	7¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 16
35	31½	Bkly Un Gas	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'r 19
14	10⅜	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
8⅞	7	Brunsw-Bal (¼e)	4	11½	10½	11½	M'r 19
7⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 19
23	19	Budd Mfg	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
26	23¾	Budd Wheel ⅛e	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
19¼	16	Bullard Co (2)	2	19¾	19½	19½	M'r 18
55½	54	Bulova Wat (2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	M'r 19
7½	6¼	Buring M (1.40)	1	17	17	17	M'r 19
3½	2⅛	Buring pf (2¾)	1	54½	54½	54½	M'r 18
6¼	5½	Burr Ad Ma .15e	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
20⅝	19⅝	Bush Terminal	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
37⅜	23¼	Butler Bros .60a	2	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
11¾	10	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	M'r 13
		Byers (AM) Co	9	6¾	6½	6½	— ½
		Byron Jack ¼e	1	10½	10½	10½	— ½

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 20
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13⅜	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	3	13½	13¼	13½	
12½	10⅜	Canada Dry (.60)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'r 19
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	13	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	2	55	54⅝	55	+ ⅝
2½	1⅜	Capital Adm A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 11
27¾	24⅞	Carpenter S ½e	2	26	26	26	+ ⅛
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2½	2½	2½	M'r 19
69	61	Case (J1) (7g)	2	62	62	62	M'r 18
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	337⅛	333¾	337⅛	— ⅜
21½	18	Celanese (½e)	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
8¼	6⅞	Celotex (1)	2	8	8	8	M'r 13
23⅝	17	Cent Aguirre 1½	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	M'r 19
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	31½	31½	31½	
18	15½	Cent Violetta 1g	3	17	17	17	— ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 11
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	4	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	M'r 18
17	16	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 18
7⅞	5⅞	Champ P&F(¼e)	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
26¾	28⅝	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	M'r 13
98	93¼	Ches & Ohio (3a)	35	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
4	3¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	93¼	93¼	M'r 19
1⅜	1	Ches Corp	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	M'r 19
		Chi & E Ill	6	1⅛	1	1	M'r 19

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	11	4¼	4	4	
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	6	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	72	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (⅛g)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 16
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
393⅛	361¼	Chi P ... cv pf (3)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 17
52	50	C P I pr pf (2½)	2	37½	37½	37½	M'r 17
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is.& P	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 14
9¼	8⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
13¾	11⅞	Chi Yel Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 10
21¼	11⅝	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	M'r 18
54⅝	43⅞	Childs Co	1	12½	12½	12½	M'r 19
10¼	9	Chrysler Cp (1e)	21	53⅞	53⅜	53⅝	
29⅛	21⅛	City I & F (1.20)	2	9⅞	9½	9⅝	M'r 18
34½	29½	City Stores	2	9⅞	9½	9⅝	M'r 18
44	32⅜	Clark Equip (⅝e	4	34½	33¾	33¾	+ ⅜
29	25	Clev Gr Br(1¼e)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	M'r 17
36½	30¾	Climax M (1.20a)	4	34½	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
79½	57½	Cluett Peab ⅜e	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
63½	55½	Coca-Cola (3a)	8	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¾
136	111⅜	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¾
103½	102¼	Colgate-P (⅝)	5	12	11¾	11¾	M'r 17
14¼	12	Colg-P pf (4¼)	4	102¼	102¼	102¼	M'r 11
14⅝	14⅜	Collins & A (¼e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
13⅜	9	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	M'r 18
1¼	¾	Colum Br A .30e	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 18
54	36½	Colum Br B .30e	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
6⅝	5⅛	Col G & E (.10g)	15	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
27	24	Col G&E pf A (5)	4	39	38¾	39	M'r 19
72	51	Columbia Pics	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
187⅛	161⅛	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	M'r 19
100	94	Colum Carb (1e)	3	57	57	57	+ 1⅛
25	20½	Comi Credit (3)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
103½	100¼	Comi Cr pf (4½)	1	97	97	97	M'r 19
9¾	8¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	9	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
44½	28¼	Comi Solv (.55g)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	M'r 17
23⅝	18⅜	Com'th & South	19	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
39⅜	25⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	21	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅜
21¼	13⅜	Conde Nast .40e	4	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
61⅜	54⅜	Congoleum (1a)	4	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
8⅝	6¾	Consol Airc (1e)	67	20	19½	19½	— ⅜
11¾	7⅝	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
94	81⅞	Cons Cop (⅝g)	7	6	6	6	
		Cons Ed (1.60)	14	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
		Cons Ed pf (5)	4	82	82	82	+ ½
		Cons Film Ind	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		Cons Film pf ¼k	1	8	8	8	M'r 14
		Cons Laundries	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'r 19
		Consol Oil (⅝)	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	
		Cons RR Cuba pf	2	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
		Consol'n Coal	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
		Consol'n Coal pf	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
		Con Pow pf(4½)	3	26½	26½	26½	M'r 19
		Container (¼e)	2	86	86	86	M'r 18
		Cont Baking	5	12⅜	12½	12½	M'r 18
		Cont Bak pf (8)	6	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
		Cont Can (½e)	1	86	86	86	
		Cont Diam F (1)	5	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
		Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 19
		Cont Motors .40e	2	35	35	35	+ ¼
		Cont Oil Del 1¼e	5	33⅝	33¾	33⅝	
		Cont Steel (¼e)	19	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
		Cop'weld S (.80)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
		Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	10¼	10	10	M'r 18
		Corn Prods (3)	3	46½	46½	46½	M'r 18
		Coty Inc (1⅛g)	3	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
		Coty Internat'l	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	M'r 18
		Crane Co (1g)	8	11	11	11	M'r 18
		Cr ot Wheat 1.60	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'r 18
			1	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'r 18
		Crosley (.30g)	4	8	8	8	M'r 19
		Crown C&S ¾e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
		Crown C pf 2½g	1	37	37	37	M'r 17
		Crown Zel (½e)	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
		Crucible Stl (1g)	7	30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅛
		Crucible pf (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	M'r 18
		Cuban-Am Sug	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
		Cuban-AS pf 5½	7	82¼	82	82¼	M'r 6
		Cudahy Pack	6	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
		Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¾
		Curtis Publish	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
		Curtis P p pf (3)	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
		Curtiss-W (1g)	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
		Curtiss-Wr A 1e	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
		Cutler-H (.35e)	1	14	14	14	M'r 19

D

3¾	3	Davega S (.70g)	2	3	3	3	M'r 17
16	15½	Davega S pf(1¾)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Feb 26
11⅝	9¼	Davison C (.60g)	2	10	10	10	
8½	6⅞	Decca Rec (.60a)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
24¼	19	Deere & Co (2g)	3	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
29	27	Deere pf (1.40)	4	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	10½	Deisel W-G (1½)	1

Commerce and Finance

Industrial War Production Viewed Making Rapid Gains

Business and Industry

Ickes Sets Oil Production For Month of April

WASHINGTON (AP) — The April petroleum production rate was set by Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes at 3,656,800 barrels daily, and he broadened his regulations over production to embrace all petroleum liquids.

Heretofore, the rates certified by the Co-ordinator to the states for a particular month have been on a basis of required crude oil only. Beginning with April, the rates will represent the recommended production for all petroleum liquids, including crude oil, condensate and natural gas derivatives recovered from oil, condensate and gas fields.

Broadening Procedure

"We are broadening the certification procedure," Mr. Ickes said, "for the simple reason that the urgencies of the war situation no longer permit the ignoring of what amounts to a substantial portion of the United States production of petroleum liquids.

"Approximately 5 per cent of total production is made up of condensate and natural gas derivatives. Obviously, inequities cannot help but arise if the recommended rates do not also take into account the production requirements for these other petroleum liquids."

"The situation which we warned against last summer has now come to pass," he said. "We have reached the point where the pressing demand for petroleum and petroleum products in the Eastern consuming centers cannot be entirely satisfied because of the lack of adequate transportation.

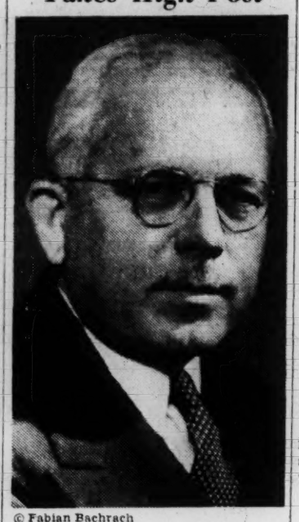
"The important producing areas of the Gulf Coast are unable to meet that continuing demand because their outlets are war-obstructed. The effect of this obstructed outlet is apparent in the difference between the national demand for 3,730,000 barrels of crude oil daily, as forecast by the Bureau of Mines for the month of April, and the actual available outlet for only 3,656,800 barrels of all petroleum liquids for the same month.

Production Rates

"Such a situation inevitably must result in hardships for both districts: to the East Coast, where restrictions must be imposed because the oil cannot be delivered; and to the producers of the Gulf, who will be unable to market the products they otherwise would if sufficient tanker transportation were available."

For the current month, the production rate certified to the State of California—for crude oil only—was 627,000 barrels daily. Now, if only crude had been figured into the recommended rates for April production, California's quota for next month would have been 623,000 barrels. Under the new system, however, an allowance for production of natural gas derivatives was added, with the result that the recommended California rate for production of all petroleum liquids during April is 659,800 barrels daily.

Takes High Post



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Theophil H. Mueller

Elected President of Julius Kayser & Co. and its various subsidiary companies. Mr. Mueller joined the Kayser organization as Manager of the Underwear Department about five years ago, and served successively as General Merchandise Manager and General Merchandise and Production Manager and for the last three years as director and vice-president as well.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 212

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1942.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND
Treasurer

Boston, March 17, 1942.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on April 15, 1942 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 28, 1942.

GEORGE MIXTER,
Treasurer.

March 19, 1942.

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AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Woolen Company held today, a dividend on the Preferred Stock of $2.00 a share on account of arrears was declared, payable April 15, 1942 to stockholders of record April 1, 1942. Transfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed.

F. S. CONNETT,
Treasurer

March 18, 1942.

Shortage Tool, Die Workers In War Effort

DETROIT (AP)—A shortage of tool and die workers still faced the automobile industry in its efforts to speed up war implement production, despite announcement last Tuesday that an agreement had been reached to short-cut training of these skilled workers through an upgrading program.

It was announced at the automotive branch of the war production office on Tuesday that an agreement for the training of semiskilled workers as tool and die men had been reached between the Tool and Die Workers Council (C. I. O.) and the operators of independent tool shops and that so-called "upgraders" already were at work in the shops.

Plan Abrogated

It has been disclosed that the plan had been abrogated because of the failure of a conference of United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) and major automobile companies on a proposed wage stabilization as between tool and die workers in independent and company-owned tool and die shops.

The conference, attended by Sidney Hillman, Labor Director for the WPB, broke up with no indication of when further negotiations would be undertaken.

Tool and die workers in the independent shops number about 8,000. They receive an average of $1.63 an hour. About 12,000 such workers are employed in the automobile-owned tool rooms. They average $1.38 an hour.

Before the war the independent shops worked only about half the time. Experienced tool and die workers who had served four years as apprentices, were opposed to training more skilled men in their trade who would compete with them for their jobs after the war.

Agreement Reached

An agreement had been reached, however, under which men skilled in machine shop practice would be taken into the tool and die shops to learn the top ranking trade of the industry in approximately six months. One of the provisions of the agreement was that they would accumulate seniority only among themselves—as newcomers in the tool and die work.

Ernest Kanzler, chief of the automotive branch of the WPB has termed the shortage of man power in tool and die shops "one of the major factors holding up conversion of the automotive industry to all-out war production." Top production, he added, could not be hoped for until the tool shops could work "full force, night and day."

Sets Aside $23,000,000 For Deferred Interest

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad set aside more than $22,000,000 out of 1941 income to pay contingent interest on several of the road's bonds and those of its subsidiaries.

This amount will satisfy in full all interest which has heretofore been deferred under a plan agreed to by holders of the securities in 1938 when the road was in a tight financial spot.

Signs Multiply That U. S. War Effort Is Gaining Momentum

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the ceiling of almost zero which has necessarily descended on news of the industrial war effort, a good many evidences occasionally peep forth of how it is going—and for the most part they are good.

Donald Nelson's statement on Tuesday evening, for instance, that airplane production was up 50 per cent over the output just before Pearl Harbor was highly informative. This would mean a current production of between 3,300 and 3,700 planes a month, as the November output was unofficially estimated at somewhere between 2,200 and 2,500. This 50 per cent increase has been achieved in four months; the last 50 per cent increase, from 1,500 in June, took five months.

Current output must therefore be at an annual rate already of round 40,000-45,000 a year, against round 20,000 last year and a program of 60,000 this year. This 60,000-plane goal would require an average of 5,000 a month. If current rates of increase are continued, as there is no reason to doubt, the figure will be reached.

Supporting this guess is the statement of President Wilson of United Aircraft Tuesday evening that "the aircraft industry is going great guns, running well ahead of so-called impossible schedules." New plants should be coming into production through the year and, as the recent showing by Tom Girdler of Consolidated's assembly line for the B-24 indicates, the larger the production schedules, the more economies are possible in mass output. Also it is possible that, as predicted last fall, the percentage of trainers in monthly production figures is declining in favor of combat planes. Last November it was said that B-17's and B-24's were being delivered 100 a month. If they, too, are up 50 per cent in output that means about five a day. More probably the increase in their output will be by sudden steps as new plants get going, but nobody knows the figures and those who do aren't going to tell.

Plane Output Comparisons

No one knows how plane production compares with that of the Axis, and after the guesses that were current about Japanese aircraft last fall ("a few thousand obsolete imitations") it seems to be every man's guess for himself. Lord Halifax's report that 9,000 Axis planes had been destroyed by Britain through February sheds no light on Axis production nor could it do so even if the Russians would also open up with some figures. However, a reputable guesser, Mr. T. P. Wright in Aviation Magazine, last fall guessed that Axis output started 1941 round 2,200 a month and ended the year below 2,400. At that rate American production is well out in front, and certainly English and Russian output ought to exceed that of Japan.

From the automobile industry also comes good news. Buick reports its airplane engine program for next December already achieved, which presumably means it has started new production which was scheduled to start in December. Automobile producers of arms have already time and again exceeded their schedules. The word now is that wholesale conversion of the auto industry to arms is making unexpected speed.

However, the automobile industry is the Number One example of conversion, and though a host of other industries are in the process, none of them apparently have got away to such a start. This does not refer to rail and electrical equipment companies but to those industries which must make a complete production changeover in beating their plowshares into swords.

Moreover, the news from the shipbuilding industry is now good only in comparison with the past, far from good in comparison with the need. Apparently output of ugly duckling cargo ships is not up to Maritime Commission schedule. The schedule is not up to the President's 8,000,000-ton schedule for 1942, and that schedule in turn wasn't near big enough.

Lord Halifax brought out the surprising fact that Britain's supply line to the Middle East is now about 11,000 miles long, which is about as far as from New York and equal to nearly halfway round the world. So the Maritime Commission's shipbuilding program has been upped again, the Maritime Commission is again letting contracts for still more new yards, and the only favorable aspect of the situation is the constant attrition of the Japanese Navy and merchant fleet.

Good Omens Increase

But another good sign is the evidence out of Washington of Donald Nelson's persistent efforts to cut red tape and streamline WPB; latest item is the order to cut through the bureaucratic habit of "layering" by which a WPB subordinate, in order to reach an Army or Navy subordinate, must layer his request up through his superiors, over to the superiors of the other office, and down to the designated man. The numbing effect of bureaucratic procedure was poignantly described in the current epic story "Flight to Arras."

The importance of shortcuts and fast head-work in the center of the arms program is indicated by Tom Girdler's modern version of "for want of a nail the . . . kingdom was lost"; for want of a gadget the bomber may be held up; and not only must supply of all the gadgets be synchronized, but the engines must be timed to the frames, the bombers to the fighters, both to the available cargo ships, and all to the battle-needs and a good deal of this seems to have to wait on inter-office memos when the telephone would do the work in a minute.

Still another favorable sign appears in the figures now coming out on comparative labor potential. Employees in war industries were etsimated at 5,000,000 in December. In February, Paul McNutt estimated 6,000,000. A March 18 WPB release now puts the figures at 8,250,000. The goal for the end of 1942 is 15,000,000.

And total employment in the United States is now estimated at nearly 50,000,000, with a potential "normal" labor force of 53,000,000 which could be stretched to 63,000,000 with the help of the women, the older men and the younger men.

Against these figures the outside estimates are that Germany has 24,000,000 persons in her war industries, of which over 9,000,000 are women and 4,000,000 are non-Germans including war prisoners. This would leave only 11,000,000 German men. Since the attack on Russia Germany must have had to draw into the Army from war industry at least 2,500,000 men and must have suffered casualties of over 1,500,000, or a net loss to her war industry of 4,000,000 able-bodied men. The high percentage of women and foreigners in her war industries at present indicates the limits to which she has already gone in using available labor power, in contrast to the situation in the United States, which is only getting started.

United Nations Gaining

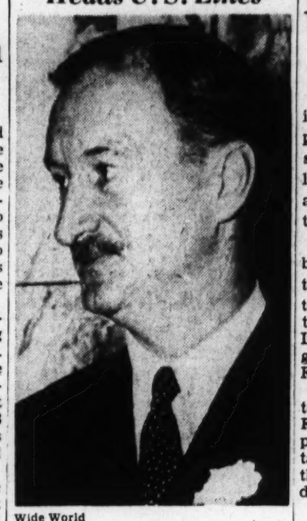
And these figures take no account of Briitsh war industries, which are currently exporting 80 per cent of their output according to Lord Halifax, nor of the unknown quantity of Russian arms production. British unemployment is now almost nil, British labor is averaging 55 hours a week at war work, and millions of women are at the machines. Industrial war potential in Canada and Australia is rising fast, though still relatively small. In both Britain and the United Sttaes strike trouble, though newsworthy, is inconsequential in its effect on total output.

In raw materials, despite Japan's huge gains, the over-all picture is still favorable. It will take Japan from six to eighteen months to repair the damage to the oil wells wrought by the Dutch, though the British in Borneo were not fast enough. Tarakan oil can be pumped right into fuel tanks but the rest must be tankered to Japan (where there is plenty of refining capacity) and Japan's tanker supply must by now be nearly as tight as that of the United States. Apparently American aluminum and magnesium production will soon overtake Germany's enormous head start, if it has not already done so, and by 1943 it should far outstrip it.

On the other side of the picture, however, in addition to the enormous transportation handicap under which the whole American war effort labors, there are obviously still large obstructions. The meaning of the Guthrie resignation from WPB is taken by the textile industry to be excessive legalism at the top, with contracts being perused by lawyers so familiar with the pitfalls of the law that when the contract is at last legally tight it is commercially cockeyed.

The antitrust laws continue to be a stumbling block to all kinds of necessary war activities; latest difficulty, for instance, concerns agreements among beet and cane sugar refiners to allocate territory and avoid wasteful cross-hauls. Businessmen, like burnt children, are afraid of the fire, and the rule that requires Anti-Trust Division consent is still a bottleneck except in price-making (OPA had a cut-out clause for antitrust prosecution). And when businessmen wouud go ahead anyway, their lawyers remind them of the law

Heads U. S. Lines



Wide World

Basil Harris

Executive Vice-President of the United States Lines Co., has been elected president to succeed John M. Franklin who has been called to active duty in the Army transport service.

Heavy Levy on Surplus Income Stressed in A. F. of L. Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Federation of Labor has proposed a joint conference of representatives of Federal, state and local governments with a view to agreement on respective fields of taxation.

"Each level of government should be assured of the exclusive right to the use of certain forms of taxation free from interference by other taxing jurisdictions," the A. F. of L. said in a memorandum to Congress setting out its views on new Federal revenue legislation.

The labor organization referred to the desirability of correlation of Federal and other taxes after opposing specifically a Federal sales tax on the ground, among others, that many state governments now depend on such levies.

In raising new revenue, the A. F. of L. said, the Federal Government should place the heaviest taxes on "surplus income of individuals and corporations."

It recommended an excess profits tax on all corporate earnings above 6 or 7 per cent, higher inheritance and gift taxes, and closing of "loopholes unfairly benefiting small groups of taxpayers."

At the same time, it said taxes should not be made so heavy that "individuals and companies are driven out of business through inability to earn a profit," and urged repeal or modification of the capital gains tax which it said had "led to a sharp reduction in capital available for new venture enterprises."

Other A. F. of L. contentions included: Pay roll taxes should be confined to social security purposes, individual income tax exemptions should not be lowered, non-war Government expenditures should be curtailed.

Before receiving the A. F. of L. proposals, the House Ways and Means Committee, studying tax legislation, heard a novel tax idea from Joseph E. Goodbar, New York lawyer.

He suggested that the work week be increased from 40 to 50 hours with the Government taking as income taxes all payments for the additional hours. Under his plan, persons unwilling or unable to work the extra hours would be taxed 25 per cent of their income.

Mr. Goodbar contended his scheme would raise $25,000,000,000 and also vastly increase arms output.

There had been suggestions heretofore that all overtime payments be made in defense bonds. Asked about this idea, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau said at a press conference that no decision would be made before about July 1.

Bankers' Acceptances Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers acceptances outstanding at the end of February of $190,010,000 showed a decrease of $7,268,000 under the total a month earlier and were more than $20,000,000 under those of the comparable 1941 date, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported.

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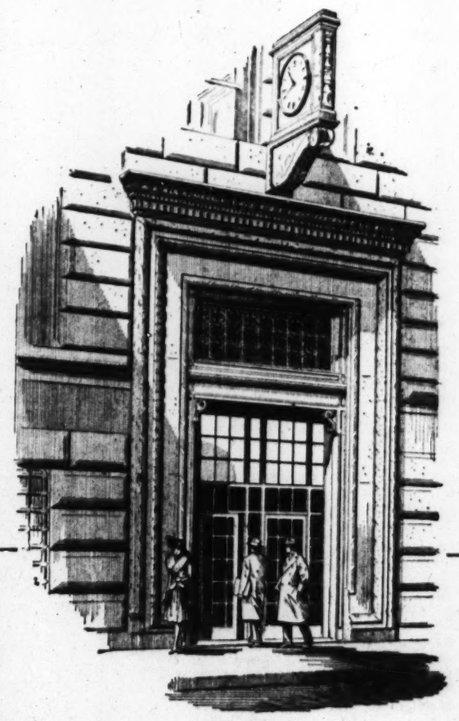

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 53-52	103.24	103.24	103.24
13 2¾s 59-56	109.11	109.8	109.11

New York City Bonds

37 3s 80	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s 53 st	60¾	60¾	60¾
14 Alb&Sus 3½s 46	90	90	90
1 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	81¼	81¼	81¼
5 Am & For P5s 2030	67	67	67
6 AmIGChem 5¼s 49	103½	103⅛	103½
3 Am Int 5½s 49	99½	99¼	99¼
7 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106⅛	106¼	106¼
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅛	106¾	106⅛
37 Am T&T 3s 56	106¾	106⅛	106⅛
2 Arm Del 4s 57	105	105	105
2 Arm Del 4s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
19 At&SF adj 4s 95 st	91¼	90½	91¼
2 Atl&Birm 4s 33	25	25	25
37 AC Line 1st 4s 52	81	80½	80½
12 AC Line cit 4s 52	70¾	70½	70½
6 AC Line 4½s 64	65½	65¼	65¼
24 AC Line 5s 45	98¾	98¼	98¼
37 B&O 95 st A	38⅞	38¼	38¼
28 B&O 95 st C	44¼	44	44
15 B&O 2000 st D	38¾	37¾	38
25 B&O 96 st F	38⅜	38¼	38¼
130 B&O cv 60 st	41⅞	41½	41½
10 B&O 4s 48	61	60¾	60¾
26 B&OPLE&WV 4s51st	53⅜	53½	53¾
1 BO SW 50 st	48¾	47¾	47¾
5 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
5 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	98½	98½	98½
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104	103¾	103¾
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	103½	103½	103½
20 Boston & Me 4½s '70	40⅞	40½	40⅞
7 Boston & Me 4s '60	7½	7½	7½
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	105⅝	105½	105½
9 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	98½	97¾	98¼
9 Buf R&P '57 st	40	39½	40
5 Bur CR&No 5s '34	7½	7½	7½
12 Bush Term 5s '55	63	62¾	62
1 Can Nat 6s '69 July	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	109½	109½	109½
1 Can Nat Nat 4½s '57	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Can Pac 4s perp	66¼	66¼	66¼
38 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	6¼	6	6¼
6 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6¼	6	6¼
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
10 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	21½	21⅜	21½
5 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	53½	53½	53½
5 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	17½	17½	17½
4 Cen New Eng 4s 61	71¼	71	71¼
45 Cen Pac 5s 60	57¾	57¼	57¼
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77⅞	77⅝	77⅝
1 CRR&B of Ga 3s 42	66	66	66
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	21	20½	20¾
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18½	17⅞	18⅛
52 Cen Ren NJ 4s 87	19⅛	18½	19⅛
1 ChamionP&P 4¾s 50	105	105	105
1 ChipP&P (38) 4¾s 50	102½	102½	102½
3C&O 3¼s 96 D	103¼	103¼	103¼
41 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20	19¾	19⅞
12 CB&Q rig 5s 71A	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
2 CB&Q 4¼s 77	72	71⅞	72
3 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	64	64	64
14 Chi & E Ill inc 87	31	30¾	30¾
7 Chi & E Ile 5s 82	123	123	123
9 ChGtW 1st 4½s 2038	38	37½	38
7 ChiGt West 4s 88	66	66	66
84 Chi I & L 6s 66	9⅛	8¾	9⅛
4 Chi I&L 6s 47	33	32	33
4 Chi I&L 5s 47	32¼	32	32¼
83 Chi I&L 4½s 63	9¼	8¾	9¼
104 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	15¾	14⅞	15
14 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
30 CM&SP 4¼s 89 F	52¼	52	52
9 CM&SP 4¼s 89 C	52⅜	52	52⅜
9 CM&SP 4¼s 89 E	52	52	52
3 CM&SP gen 4s 89	50¾	50¾	50⅝
17 Chi&NW 6½s 36	41¾	41¼	41¼
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23¼	23¼	23¼
7 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
12 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	17⅛	17	17
15 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	22½	22½	22⅜
19 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	22½	22¼	22¼
2 Chi & NW 4s 87	34	33¾	34
16 Chi & NW 3½s 87	33½	33¾	33½
6 Chi & N W 3½s 87 reg	32	32	32
11 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	16¼	16¼	16¼
48 CRI & P 4s 88	27½	27½	27½
7 CRI & P rfe 4s 34	15¼	15	15⅛
10 CRI & P rfe 4s 34 reg	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
8 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	99	99	99
2 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	25	25	25
4 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
2 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51¾	51¼	51¼
2 Cliv Elec Ill 3s 70	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70¾	70¾	70¾
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	65¾	65¾	65¾
20 Col & Sth 4½s 57	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 Columbia G 5s 52 M	95	94½	95
36 Columbia G 5s 11961	91¾	91½	91¾
1 Commwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Con Edis 2¼s 46	103¼	103	103
2 Con Edis 2½s 48	105	105	105
9 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
5 Con Rys 4½s 57	33¾	33⅞	33¾
5 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	34½	33¾	34½
15 Con Rys 4s 56	34¼	33¾	34¼
7 Consum Pow 3½s 70	103½	103½	103½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	31¼	31¼	31½
2 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	28	27¾	27¾
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	28¼	28¼	28¼
10 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	30½	30½	30½
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	90	90	90
2 Del P&L 4¼s 79	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 D&R G4½s 36	16¾	16¼	16¾
163 D&R G 4s 36	16¾	16¼	16¾
1 Det Ed 4s 65	109⅝	109½	109½
1 Det Ed 4¼s 61	107	107	107
5 Det Ed 3s 70	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	26	25¾	26
24 Erie 4½s 2015	54¾	54	54¼
33 Erie 4s 95 st	90¾	90½	90⅝
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Firestone T&R 3s 61	92	92	92
49 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	63	62	63
4 Francis Sug 6s 56	80	80	80
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¾	96½	96⅞
14 Goodrich 4¼s 56	97½	97¼	97⅜
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101½	101¼	101¼
3 Gt Nor 4s 46	97½	97⅜	97⅜
3 Gt Nor 4s 46MH	96	96	96
15 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78¼	78⅛	78¼
1 C Bar&W deb 5	8	8	8
2 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	57½	57½	57½
19 Houston 5s 37	84	83½	84
1 Houst n Oil Tex 4½s 54	102¾	102¾	102¾
31 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	39½	39¼	39¾
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	47¾	47	47¼
47 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	13	12½	12⅞
10 Ill Cen 4s '52	50¾	50½	50½
9 Ill Cen 4s '53	47¼	47	47¼
50 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47¾	47	47⅝
16 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	46¼	46¼	46¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Ill Cen 5s '55	56¼	56	56¼
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	56	56	56
2 Ill Cen St L 3s '51	45	45	45
1 Ill Cen St L 3½s '51	52	52	52
2 Ill Cen W Line 4s '51	62	62	62
34 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	50½	49⅜	49¼
34 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45¼	45	45
5 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	77½	77½	77½
7 Indpls & Lou 4s '56	24¾	24¾	24¾
5 Inland Stl 3s '61	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
25 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18⅝	18¼	18½
18 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	17½	17¼	17½
2 Int Hydro Elec cv 6s '44	25½	25½	25½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	104½	104½	104½
45 Int T&T 4½s '52	50¾	49¾	49¾
38 Int T&T 5s '55	53¾	52¾	53
162 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	53⅛	52⅜	53⅛
39 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	53½	50¾	52½
4 K C South 5s 50	63½	63½	63½
4 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	86	86	86
3 Lac Gas 6s 42A	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
15 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	94	94	94
6 Lac Gas 5½s 53	73⅞	73¾	73¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	73¼	73	73
12 Lac Gas 5s 42	96⅛	96	96⅛
5 L S & M S 3½s 97	85½	85½	85½
2 Leh Coal & Nav 5s 54C	76¾	76¼	76¼
3 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	49½	49⅛	49⅛
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	40¼	40	40¼
21 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36	35⅞	35⅞
43 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33¼	32¾	33¼
7 Leh Val Term 5s 51	58	57⅞	58
3 Lex & East 5s 65	114½	114½	114½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝
20 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83	83⅛	83⅛
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104	104	104
4 Louis & N 4¼s 2003	96¾	96¾	96¾
4 Louis & N 3¾s 80 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Maine Cen 4½s 60	54½	54⅛	54½
3 Market St Ry 6s 45	76	76	76
1 Mckess & Rob 5½s 56	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
1 Mead Corp 4½s 61	105½	105½	105½
10 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105½	105½	105½
1 M & StL rfg 5s 62	1¾	1¾	1¾
10 M & StL 4s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	68	68	68
5 West Shore 4s 2361	97	97	97
9 Wesin Md 4s 62	90	89⅝	90
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	31½	31	31½
126 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	31¼	31	31¼
10 Western Un 5s 60	82⅝	82½	82½
6 Western Un 4½s 50	83¼	82½	82⅝
2 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	91¾	91½	91½
5 Wilson & Co 4s 55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
25 Wilson&Co cv 3½s 47	47½	46⅞	47⅛
119 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	47½	47½	47½
20 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 ct	16	15	15
5 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Young S&W 1st cv 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Young S & T 3¼s 80	99	99	99

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	67¾	67¾	67¾
10 Argentine 4½s 48	89½	89½	89½
1 Argentine 4½s 71	76¾	76¼	76¼
12 Australia 5s 55	47½	47	47
5 Australia 4½s 56	44½	44½	44½
9 Belgium 6½s 49	93	93	93
20 Brazil 8s 41	30	29¾	29¾
22 Brazil 6½s 26-37	28	25⅞	25⅞
15 Brazil 6½s 27-57	26½	25⅞	26⅛
2 Buen A 4¾s 77	58¼	58¼	58¼
•2 Canada 5s 52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
7 Canada 4s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
20 Canada 3½s 61	98	98	98
7 Canada 2¾s 45	98¾	98¾	98¾
28 Chile 6s 60 asd	14½	14¼	14½
3 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14¾	14¼	14¼
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
2 Cuba 5½s 53	106¾	106¾	106¾
14 Cuba 4½s 77	77¾	77¾	77¾
10 Greek 7s 64 pt pd	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Mex 5s 45	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Norway 4s 63	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Pernambuco 7s 47	11½	11½	11½
16 Peru 1st 6s 60	15	14¾	14¾
1 Porto Aleg 8s 61	14½	14½	14½
1 Rio de Jan 8s '46	14	14	14
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	14¾	14¾	14¾
10 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '68	13¾	13¾	13¾
12 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	59¾	59¼	59¾
5 Urug ai 3¾s 4s 4¼s '79	54⅜	54½	54½

Total toda 7,352,000, previous day 12,571,300, week ago 10,010,850, year ago 8,564,300, two years ago closed, Jan. 1 to date 537,306,900, year ago 489,666,625, two years ago 362,555,550.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, March 20

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Cables†	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†	.2370	.2371	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8762	.8712	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Sunray Oil Income Higher

NEW YORK—Consolidated net income of Sunray Oil Corporation and its operating subsidiary, Sunray Oil Company, after estimated income taxes, amounted to $853,276 for 1941 compared with $527,010 in 1940, according to the annual report released for publication by C. H. Wright, president of the company. The 1941 net is equivalent, after preferred dividends, to 38 cents each on 1,988,985 shares of common stock outstanding compared with 22 cents per share on 1,907,935 shares in 1940.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8¾	10¼
American Barge Line Co	10⅜	11⅜
American Hardware Co	19⅜	21⅜
American Manufacturing	18⅜	21¾
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	
American Wringer Co	3	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19	
†Amoskeag Company pf		
Appleton Company	28¾	70
Appleton Company 7 pf	8⅞	31½
Applied Arts Corp	2⅛	3
Arlington Mills	39¼	42¼
Arnold Print Works	7⅝	9
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	21¾	24½
Automobile Banking Corp A	¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12¾	14
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	27¾	30¼
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104¾	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7⅞	9¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	88¾	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	104
Boston Wharf Company	15⅜	17
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	26¾	29½
Brown Co	1.40	1.90
Brown Co pf	25½	28
Campbell Cf Co Inc	3¾	4¾
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	
Chapman Valve Manufac	30	31
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13¼	15¼
Consolidated Chemical Co	20¾	22¾
Consolidated Textile Corp pf	18¾	21¾
Draper Corporation	79¾	
Dwight Manufacturing Co	3	4¼
Eastern Corporation	19	
Eastern Corporation pf		
Exolon Co	17¾	19¼
Family Loan Society Inc	8¾	10½
Family Loan Soc pf A	21½	24
Fruit of the Loom	7⅞	9¾
General Fire Extinguisher	13⅜	15¼
General Machinery	27¾	30¼
Giddings&Lewis Mach Tool	9¼	9¾
Goodall Worsted Compan	14	17
Graton&Knight Co	7⅞	9¼
Graton&Knight Co 7 pf	64¼	68½
Graton&Knight Co pr pf	23	25½
Great Northern Paper Co	29¼	31¾
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	shrdluet	
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	57	18
Harrington&Richardson	15	
Haskelltite Mfg Co	3¾	4¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	8¾	9½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	8¾	7¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	20	25½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	21	23¼
Hooker Electri Chem	42	44½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	19	
International Machine Tool	93	93
Keith George E Co	30	29¾
Kendall Company	26	28
Kennedy's Inc pf	26½	28
Landers-Frary & Clark	58¼	61
Lincoln Stores Inc	44	44
Lincoln Stores 7	100⅞	100⅞
Ludlow Mfg Associates	98	98
Marahton Paper Mills	98¾	99¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	14½	15¼
Merck & Co	14¾	14¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	44¾	44¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	106¾	106¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	77¾	77¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	8¼	8¼
Millers Falls Company	5¼	5¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	53¾	53¾
Nashawena Mills	11¼	11½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	8⅝	9¼
Nashua Manufacturing Co	14¾	16¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	14¾	14¾
Nashua Manufac Co pf	14¾	14¾
National Chemical & Mfg	13¾	13¾
National Shirt Shops	59¾	59¼
Nunnkeag Steam Cotton	54¾	54½
Nemarket Manufac Co	2¾	4
*Nicholson File Company	37¾	41
Nonquitt Mills	31¾	36
Ohio Finance	21¼	27
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	121¾	131½
Parker Appliance	29¾	32¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	12¾	14¾
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	17¾	19¾
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	60¼	
Quisset Mill	4¾	6¼
Remington Arms Co Inc	43¾	4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17¾	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20½	22¾
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	45¾	
Sanford Mills	19¾	22¾
Submarine Signal Co	21¾	26¾
Sampax Inc	2¾	3½
Triumph Explosive Inc	3½	3¾
Union Premier Food Strs pf	40¼	43½
United Elastic Corp	7¾	8¾
U S Envelope Company	45¾	49½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	101½	108½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	33¾	37
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	21	
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	81½	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	16¾	19
Warner & Swasey Co	19¾	21¾
West Point Manufacturing	36¼	39¼

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103	105
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109½	
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	104½	106⅛
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	100¼	102½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	99½	101½
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	103½	105½
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104¾	
Narraganasett El	3½	1966	108	110
North Boston Lig	3½	1947	103½	108½
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	105½	
Springfield G & El	5	1958	105	
St Joseph RLH & P	4	1947	102	
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971		107¾

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	99½	104½
Arkansas P&L $7 pf	74½	79
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	81½	86½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	49¾	53½
Central P&L 7 pf	90¼	95¾
Florida P&L 7 pf	81½	86½
General Power & G&E $3 pf	28¾	31¾
Jamaica Water Supply	21¾	24¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pfA	103½	107½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	81	86
Kansas P&L 4½ pf	90	95
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	90½	95½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	100½	105½
New Rochelle Wat pf	6½	8½
No States Power Del 5 pf	102½	107½
No States Power Del 6 pf	47¾	51¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	52¾	56½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	101½	106½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	90¼	95½
Ohio Pub Serv 7pf	94½	99½
Pac Pwr&Lt 7 pf	72½	77½
Penn P&L $7 pf	90½	95½
Public Service Ind	8¾	10
Public Service Ind 5 pf	81½	86½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	86¼	101½
Rochester G&E 5 pf	76½	81
Rochester G&E 6 pf	82	87
San Diego G&E	9¼	10¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	15¾	18
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	111½	
Tampa Electric Co	17	19
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	87½	92½
Texas P&L 6 pf	80	85
Washington Ry&Elec units	13¾	15¼

NE E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	15½	17
Bangor Hydro-Electric 6 pf	119½	123
Bangor Hydro-Electric 7 pf	129½	134½
Beverly Gas & Electric	37¾	41¾
Brockton Gas Light	43¾	45¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	87½	92½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	95½	100½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	94½	
Conn Light & Power	25	27¾
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	100½	105½
Eastern Utilities Asso	14¾	16½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	15½	17½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	29¾	32¾
Green Mountain Power pf	40¾	44¾
Hartford Electric Light	42½	45½
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¾
Holyoke Water Power	8¾	9¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	13¾	14½
Lowell Electric Light	29¾	34½
Lynn Gas & Electric	37¾	41
Mass Power & Light pf	61½	65¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	16½	18¼
Narragansett Elec pf	20½	22¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	20½	23¼
N E Power Assn 6 pf	10¾	12½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	23¼	25½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	81¾	85¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	47¾	51¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	41¾	45¾
Newport Electric	7½	9
Providence Gas	17¾	20½
Pub Serv of N H $8 pf	61¾	71¼
R I Pub Serv pf	96½	101½
Rockland Light & Power	25	27½
Springfield Gas Light	47¾	51¾
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	104	
Western Mass Companies	15¾	17¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	13⅛	14⅜
Bank of New York (14)	262	272
Bankers Trust (2) (1.40)	31½	33½
Brooklyn Trust (2)	81½	85½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	62¼	64¾
Chase National (1.40)	23¾	24¾
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	30½	32¼
Commercial Bk & Tr (2)	141	149
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	107½	113½
Empire Trust (3)	25¾	28¾
First National (80)	985	1015
Irving Trust (.60)	195	200
Manufacturers Trust (2)	83	93
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	27¾	28¾
National City (1)	31½	33½
New York Trust (3½)	61¼	64¼
Public (1½)	62¼	64¾
Title Guarantee & Title	24¾	26¼
(a) Also extra or extras.	3	3½

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (18)	1300	
First National (2)	31½	33½
Merchants National (12)	310	350
†New England Trust	1400	
National Rockland (2)	43	50
National Shawmut (1)	17	18¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	190	210
Second National (4)	112	122
†State Street Trust (8)	250	275
United States Trust (.80)	13½	15¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	30	32½
Webster & Atlas (2)	46	51

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	30	32½
Continental Illinois (4)	60¾	64¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	22½	24¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	114	118
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	45⅝	47⅝
Aetna Life (1.20a)	23¾	25¾
American Equitable (1)	21½	23½
American Insurance Newark (½a)	12¼	13¼
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	39½	41¾
American Reser

Allies Gaining Air Might in Pacific

MacArthur plans attack on major scale; Stilwell also maps offensive in Burma area.

Continued from Page 1

all United States forces in China, India, and Burma.

General Stilwell, recently made Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Allied Supreme Commander in the China theater, pledged that "everything China needs to help her war effort will be furnished without reservation."

"President Roosevet has expressed his determination to use all means necessary to clear China of the Japanese," he told his first press conference. "I am unable to go into details as to just what help or equipment is on the way, but you may assume from the fact that I have been assigned to command any United States forces in China, Burma, and India that the effort contemplated is large.

"The United States means business and we won't be satisfied until we see American and Chinese troops in Tokyo together."

General Stilwell had just returned from an inspection trip to the British-Chinese positions in Burma, where he commands the Fifth and Sixth Chinese Armies.

General Stilwell warned against impatience while the United Nations are mustering their forces for the inevitable counteroffensive.

"There is a great deal of work to do first, and there are mistakes to be repaired," he said.

The American commander said the American volunteer group fliers would be used to protect his Chinese troops in Burma, and added that "one of my biggest worries is to get adequate air support for those troops—but they'll get it." He said their discipline was "splendid."

He described the Chinese soldier as "one of the best in the world. If he has the equipment and supplies, no one can lick him."

General Stilwell said he had no idea of how the Japanese were using their Allied Thai troops in the Burma campaign. "But there are indications," he added "that the Thais are not going to fight too desperately for Japan."

Southwest Pacific:

New detachments of American airmen from Java and British and Australians from Singapore have arrived in Southern Australia.

They came to Melbourne by special train after debarking at various Australian ports.

Many of these refugees from tropical battlefronts found themselves somewhat underclad for Melbourne's stiff breezes off the Tasman Sea and shivered in their shorts and sports shirts until they managed to borrow or buy topcoats.

Meanwhile extensive Japanese activity in the vicinity of Salamaua and Lae on the east coast of New Guinea was announced in a communiqué issued by Prime Minister John Curtin.

The bulletin also announced widespread operations by Japanese aircraft, which included two appearances over Port Moresby, New Guinea, and further attacks on the Solomon Islands and Darwin, on the northwest coast of Australia.

Mention of Japanese activity at Salamaua and Lae, some 150 miles north of Porth Moresby, apparently referred to ground operations by the invaders, who landed at both places March 8, but indicated that there had only been sniping between the two forces.

The announcement followed unconfirmed reports that a considerable force of Japanese was moving inland along the Markham River but had not yet been contacted by Australian troops.

In the first of their two appearances over Port Moresby Japanese planes swept across the city four times, but were kept at an altitude of 20,000 to 23,000 feet by heavy antiaircraft fire which twice broke up the formation, the bulletin said.

One of the enemy bombers was hit and "apparently failed to reach its base," the communiqué added.

Seven Japanese planes used hit-run tactics in the Darwin raid. Flying at 15,000 feet, they dropped 40 to 50 bombs and headed straight out to sea to escape fighters which flew in to intercept them.

Most of the bombs in this fifth attack on Darwin were so-called "grasscutters," containing bits of bottletops, rivets, razor blades and other sharp metal fragments.

Prime Minister Curtin, referring to a Washington communiqué that 23 Japanese ships had been sunk or damaged in waters north of Australia, said the figures represented a series of actions during the past 10 days and not a single encounter.

The vessels listed, he said, apparently include seven ships destroyed or severely damaged off Salamaua last week. Not included, however, were some six ships damaged in the harbor of Rabaul, New Britain, immediately after the Japanese occupation.

Meanwhile a British radiocast heard by CBS said that "Allied bombers have again raided Koepang," capital of Japanese occupied Dutch Timor.

At the same time the Japanese newspaper Asahi reported that Japanese forces had completed occupation of the Island of Sumatra and had taken over its administration. The Asahi dispatch claimed that, with the exception of a few wells, Sumatra's oil fields were not damaged.

Dutch authorities announced when the Sumatra oil fields were destroyed that it was the greatest voluntary destruction in world history, running into some $500,000,000 in value.

Japanese radiocasts stated that minesweeping operations now were under way in the waters off Surabaya and Japanese naval forces were expected to put the captured Javanese naval base to full use shortly.

By a Staff Artist

New Japanese Drive

Arrow shows direction in which the Japanese, who landed at Salamaua, Lae, and Fischhafen in northern New Guinea, were reported to be heading for Port Moresby, nearest point to the north coast of Australia. They were taking a roundabout route through the Markham River valley.

Burma:

Chinese troops under United States Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Chief of Staff, are continuing to menace the Japanese advance in Burma toward Toungoo, a British military informant said today.

He declared the Japanese probably would try to push simultaneously into Burma's interior along the Prome and Toungoo roads—the west and east branches of the Burma Road—and might give the British and Chinese a chance to counterattack by stretching out too far west toward Prome.

Occupation of the Burmese maritime Province of Arakan, which such a tactic would threaten, would be a direct menace to India with two of its ports, Akyab—an important seaplane and airplane base on the suspended Imperial air route to Australia—and Kyaukpyu within a radius of 400 miles from Calcutta across the Bay of Bengal.

Akyab, 468 miles by sea from Japanese-captured Rangoon, has a sheltered harbor which can accommodate ships of heavy tonnage.

Prome, gateway to Burmese oil fields in the north, would hold out the promise of rich reward for such a Japanese plan.

Thus, the enemy pushing up the Prome road from the south, could expect the British defenders to be diverted by landings in Arakan Province. The British commentator acknowledged that the Japanese could be expected to use the sea for reinforcement and for diversion of the British defense.

MacArthur's Aides:

A Washington communiqué states: "The complete list of Army personnel who accompanied General MacArthur from the Philippines to Australia follows:

"Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Chief of Staff, Elkins, W. Va.

"Brig. Gen. Richard J. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff, Portsmouth, Va.

"Col. Charles P. Stivers, G. S. C., Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Downers Grove, Ill.

"Col. Charles A. Willoughby, G.S.C., Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Bronxville, N. Y.

"Capt. Joseph McMicking, Air Corps, Assistant G-2, Manila, P. I.

"Brig. Gen. Spencer B. Akin, Signal Officer, Greenville, Miss.

"Lieut. Col. Joe R. Sherr, S. C., Assistant Signal Officer, Hurley, Wis.

"Brig. Gen. William F. Marquat, Anti-Aircraft Officer, Seattle, Wash.

"Brig. Gen. Harold H. George, Air Officer, Los Angeles, Calif.

"Brig. Gen. Hugh J. Casey, Engineer, Washington, D. C.

"Lieut. Col. Sidney L. Huff, Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

"Lieut. Col. Francis H. Wilson, Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, Joppa, Md.

"Lieut. Col. Le Grande A. Diller, Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, Syracuse, N. Y.

"Maj. Charles H. Morhouse, Medical Corps, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

"Master Sergeant Paul P. Rogers, Infantry, Secretary."

Turks Expect All-Out Drive By Hitler Against Russia

Continued from Page 1

gest that Turkey should take a more friendly attitude to Hitler's New Order in Europe and suggestions may be made that it is about time that Turkey took a definite decision on this subject. However, the Turks have already experienced German pressure last year under far worse conditions, and unless Russia collapses it is unlikely that a renewed Axis drive to win Turkish friendship and support will succeed.

Storms for Turkey

However they are signs that the Nazis who are bad at judging the mental and moral reactions of others, are already planning their new drive to win Turkey over and some delicate moments for Turkey can be expected during the coming months.

However, the Turks have withstood worse storms and there is every indication that they are feeling strong and confident. Indeed this continued Axis pressure only serves to increase Turkey's affection for the Allied cause.

Meanwhile the Nazi influence in the Balkans is beginning to crumble judging from all reports reaching here from the Balkan capitals. The withdrawal of German troops from occupied Balkan countries has made a deep impression on the oppressed Balkans peoples and greatly lowered Nazi prestige. A striking example of how Nazi influence is falling is shown by reports that have just reached here from Budapest which all discuss the collapse of the Hungarian Fascist Arrow Cross Party led by Maj. Ferenc Szalasi. During the last few weeks the quarters of the Arrow Cross Party have been abandoned by the party and Hungarian Fascism lies almost prostrate. Moreover the movement was never very strong.

The Nazi View

The official Hungarian paper Nemzeti Ujsag, commenting upon the crisis in the Arrow Cross Party quotes the significant remarks of Nazi propagandists in Hungary which runs as follows "a crisis cannot exist in the Arrow Cross Party because this would mean a crisis in the new European ideology and National Socialism and such a crisis would mean the end of New Europe and the victory of the Democracies."

Despite this despairing cry of Nazi apologists an extremely serious crisis in the ranks of Arrow Cross Party does exist and leader Major Szalasi is rapidly losing his followers. It is also significant that Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, who formerly subsidized the Arrow Cross Party, has now abandoned it and is supporting the German Minority Party in Hungary. This minority now numbers 1,250,000 inhabitants and is extremely powerful.

The German Minority Party, led by two men named Bash and Reister, has already extracted many concessions from the Hungarian Government due to Nazi influence and recently members of the Party have paraded in Hungarian towns and villages openly wearing the uniform of Nazi SS and SA Troops.

Germans also are allowed special German broadcasts in their own schools, recreation grounds and organizations. The German minorities are so strong that many Hungarians fear that the Nazis may eventually use this powerful organization to overthrow regent Horthy and the Hungarian Government. The growing unrest and anti-German feeling in Hungary probably explains the reason why the Nazi let Hungarian troops help to occupy Salonica in an attempt to flatter Hungarian ambitions.

But Nazi diplomacy which relies on promising other peoples' territory to everyone else is beginning to reap the reward of such inconsistency and the Balkans still remain one of Hitler's many unsettled problems.

Von Papen to Hitler

ANKARA, Turkey, March 20 (AP) — German Ambassador Franz von Papen was en route to Hitler's headquarters on the Eastern Front today to report to his chief. He was expected to return to Ankara before the end of the month to attend the opening concert to be given here by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

LONDON, March 20 (AP) — A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Social Demokraten reported today that Huesrev Gerede, Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, would return to Ankara soon in connection with German proposals for Turkey to enter the war.

Turkey's reward, these reports said, would be annexation of Syria and a protectorate over Iraq and Mosul.

Jewish Curbs

BERN, Switzerland, March 20 (AP) —Already stringent anti-Jewish measures have been tightened in three Axis countries—Hungary, Bulgaria, and Slovakia.

Hungary announced that all Jewish-owned lands had been placed under State control, while the new Premier, Nicolas Kallay, told Parliament one of his first tasks would be to eliminate Judaism "as far as it puts a check on the development of the nation."

The Bulgarian Interior Minister decreed that only 16 Jewish technicians out of a total of 125 with technical degrees would be allowed to work in that country.

The Slovak Government ordered all Jews to remain in their homes between the hours of 8 p. m. and 8 a. m.

Antipodeans Amazed by 'Class' Of Rommel's Afrika Korps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Gen. Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps, which the British Eighth Army shattered in its advance into Cyrenaica, is the most pampered force the British Empire regiments have met in two years of campaigning, according to New Zealanders.

The Antipodeans, who provided the force which thrust along the northern Libyan coast to link up with beleaguered Tobruk, met the full weight of General Rommel's attack and captured great quantities of material. They were astonished at the nature of much of this German equipment.

Trained and conditioned for tropic fighting over a long period, the Afrika Korps had tanks, guns, and supply vehicles built specially to suit desert warfare. But they also had many other things which showed careful study of the smallest details of the life they would have to lead.

Bivouac tents were cleverly made and camouflaged, soldiers' field equipment was compact and sensibly designed, most of the metal parts being of aluminum to save weight. Clothing was present in ample supply. Shirts, of khaki color, shorts of strong-looking material, khaki socks, with elastic tops reaching to the knees, many handkerchiefs, and even white dress shirts, were found in captured Nazi posts, besides plentiful supplies of anti-gas capes and steel helmets.

Virtually all German clothing found was strongly scented, it is thought with an anti-parasite preparation. Boots, however, were not good. They were light, canvas-topped, and scanning the apparent excellence of other equipment, some New Zealanders were tempted to don them. The Antipodeans found they stood very little wear.

The Nazis provisioned their troops well. Large quantities of canned goods were discovered, pork, rye bread (ready cut in slices and tasting of molasses), ersatz cheese, fruits from Italy, preserves, even candy.

There were few books, however. Reading matter found consisted of instructional works, copies of the Nazi Creed, recognition charts of German and British airplanes, and propaganda material, apparently for conquered areas. Some of this material went to great lengths to establish the fact that amity existed between the Germans and Italians. Postcards showed them marching together. Special soldiers' dictionaries, with complimentary phrases for Italy's military performances, abounded.

Many Photographs Found

The Nazis used Italian currency during their occupation of Cyrenaica, and the New Zealanders found evidence that they were able to get about and spend it on furlough. Many photographs of Bengasi and Tripoli were discovered. Such books as were found belonging to other than military and propaganda classifications underscored the difference between the Italians and the Germans. One Nazi book was about a German boy whose ambition was to join the Reichswehr. An Italian book proved to be a translation of some of the detective stories of Edgar Wallace.

The New Zealanders were astonished at the fact that prisoners taken fell largely into two categories—rough and tough Nazi youth, some of it very youthful, and men with large families and vivid memories of a previous German war who had nevertheless been mobilized early in this conflict.

But the famed German thoroughness fell down at one point. There was no signs of any issue of warm clothing of the kind demanded by the freezing desert nights. This was taken to indicate a belief that General Rommel's panzer divisions would settle the fate of Egypt in a short period.

War Output Unimpeded

Philip Murray, head of Congress of Industrial Organizations, who appeared with Mr. Green said that President Roosevelt and the Government witnesses who had appeared before the Subcommittee have all said that strikes and overtime pay were not impairing war production and that he could confirm it.

"For the month of March, according to my best information, there has been only one strike affecting war production," Mr. Murray said.

"That strike was one one-half day's duration. The charge that strikes are impeding war production is a gross slander upon the patriotism of American workers."

Like Green, he said war workers now put in 48, 50, 55, or 60 hours a week, and that it was a "simple falsehood" that overtime provisions, either by law or contract, are hindering production.

Repeal of 40-Hour Law Opposed

Continued from Page 1

terday, opposing the Smith bill to end the 40-hour week wage overtime law, Mr. Nelson advocated "incentive payments" and an "extension of piece rates in places where they now have day rates, and also the incentive of bonus payments for increased production." Mr. Nelson's proposal was offered as an effective method of combating the "slow down" of output which Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, head of the Maritime Commission, was quoted as saying had developed into a "serious" situation.

The A. F. of L. president advised Congress against "restrictive legislation" which "would take the heart out of the voluntary co-operation" offered by American workers in the war effort.

"Compulsion can do nothing that free workers will not give in larger and more generous measure when they are offered the opportunity to co-operate," Mr. Green told the Senate Subcommittee before which Mr. Nelson testified yesterday.

Causes of Delay

Mr. Green denied that overtime pay or the 40-hour-week law are standing in the way of war production, and said that delays due to strikes have "virtually disappeared." Delays, he said, result from other causes. He listed slowness in major industries to convert to war production, scarcity of material, competitive bidding, and failure to make full use of subcontracting. He said that excessive work hours result in less production.

Meanwhile the House Naval Affairs Committee was examining Mr. Forrestal, who seconded the declaration of Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson yesterday that the bill ending the overtime wage provisions of the 40-hour law sponsored by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia would hamper rather than speed production.

Answering questions, Mr. Forrestal said that he favored a war profit limitation in theory, but doubted its efficacy under practical conditions. A sounder approach to war profit limitation, he argued, lay in continuing checks by the Navy on the cost of contracts.

War Labor Policy

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard who followed Mr. Forrestal told the Committee that the Government should establish a war labor policy at the "earliest possible moment."

Later in the day, Mr. Green issued a statement charging that the current mail and telegraph drive directed at Congress on the 40-hour law and strikes is the result of a "costly, well-financed and deliberately planned campaign in Oklahoma."

"All the telegrams, letters and postcards brought to our attention represent only five or six standard messages exactly identical in language and all of them are similar in wording," Mr. Green said. "Most telegraph forms and postcards were printed.

"This evidence is sufficient to justify a prompt, fair and impartial investigation by a congressional committee on the financial sources, background and affiliations of the individuals and organizations making these large outlays of money to spread disunity and disrupt America's war effort."

Tramp Freighter to Africa

Continued from Page 1

giant albatrosses following our way and almost grazing the deck with their wingtips, and a few sharks, all we saw during the voyage was one solitary westbound freighter.

One imaginative fellow passenger, an American Red Cross man, caused a near panic by mistaking a giant sharkfin for a periscope. Otherwise the most exciting event was the total eclipse of the full moon.

There was opportunity for sunbathing and picking up Portuguese from the crew who proved most likable, including the purser who, though coal black, stoutly maintained that he was a European Latin.

Besides the Red Cross man the passengers were a Johannesburg importer whose cargo caused the list, and two youthful Argentines enlisting with the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The contraption by which the Captain took the sun each noon was like our ship, pieced together with string and adhesive tape, and when we sighted the Cape lighthouse beam one evening just when the Captain said we would it was a pleasant surprise and our respect for his seamanship rose. Next day in the early dawn the gray outline of Table Mountain loomed ahead.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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WOODMERE, L. I.—Lovely home, 11 rooms, 3 baths; full of light; garage; ½ acre beautiful grounds, evergreens; select neighborhood, 2 blocks station, 8 minutes beaches, 45 minutes Penn. Station; immediate possession; $12,000, cash $4000. Apt. 201-A, 250 W. 77th Street, N. Y. C. Tel. EN. 2-7700.

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WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—5-room house, remodeled, all modern conveniences; steam heat; convenient to transp.; $45. PAR. 4314-J.

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MAN to service merchandise vending machines; car necessary; state age and record of previous employment. Box B-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUPERINTENDENT — Office building, full charge. Phone or write H. Matz & Co., Inc., 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. La. 4-8004.

YOUNG MAN — Assist and learn insurance brokerage. Phone or write H. Matz & Co., Inc., 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. La. 4-8004.

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EXPERIENCED hairdresser wanted, high salary; vicinity Melrose; only best need apply. Box W-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-stenographer for small office, Greater Boston; some experience required and bookkeeping knowledge advantageous; write references and full particulars. Box A-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Hartford, Conn., Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Hartford. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of three working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman.
Write Box C-2, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

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OAKLAND, CALIF.—Man under 50, law graduate, sales manager, manufacturer's agent, now employed, desires new field of activity. Box S-49, S. 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

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United States and Canada
(Continued)

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BOSTON—Roslindale

FERTILIZERS $1.19 PER 100 LBS.
LOW PRICES—ALL 100-LB. BAGS BONE MEAL, SHEEP OR COW MANURE, $1.49; Phosphate, $1.19; Land Lime, 75c and $1.09; Pulverized Sheep Manure or Commercial Fertilizer, $1.98; 2-10-4, $2.29; Bevung, $2.89; Milorganite, $3.25; Ground Bone, $2.49; Loma, $1.09; Vigura, $4.25; Cotton Seed Meal $4.98. Also sold in 5-10-25-50-lb. bags. Spading forks, 98c; Rakes, 59c. Garden Hose, 50 ft., $2.89. BUY NOW SHORTAGE SURE. Phone Parkway 4600. NEW STYLE HARDWARE, 9 Corinth St., Roslindale, Mass.

Parkway 0272

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time

E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions
15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at

Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6000
A Service for Every Household

BOSTON—West Roxbury

Women's and Misses' Suits, Coats and Dresses
Retail at factory prices
ROSS'
West Roxbury Mfg. Co., Inc.
5168 Washington St., West Roxbury

BRAINTREE

Wentworth & Woodland
TEXACO MARFAK LUBRICATION
FIRESTONE TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Tel. Bra. 0006
Academy and Washington Streets
Braintree

ALVES GIFT AND PHOTO SHOP
349 WASHINGTON ST., BRAINTREE
A Beautiful Assortment of EASTER CARDS
for Sweethearts, Relatives and Friends
Bunnies, Ducks, Pull Toys, Candies, etc., for the Children

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables
Canned Goods, Fruit
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

GOLDEN RULE
Cleaners and Dyers
All Work Done in Our Own Modern Plant
Tailoring—Remodeling—Furriers
Pressing—Dyeing
BRAintree 2000, 1120 391 Washington St.
(Next to Braintree Thea.)

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON

Fraser's
IS ALL SET FOR EASTER—ARE YOU?

Storey & Co
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
UNUSUAL SALE OF HANDBAGS $3.95
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.
SELECT YOUR EASTER WARDROBE
Now at
Edgar's
BROCKTON'S LEADING STORE
195 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

MEN! Get Your Easter Clothes at
LINEHAN'S
Cor. Main and Pleasant Sts., Brockton

SILVER JEWELRY
Gifts of All Kinds
Expert Watch Repairing
GURNEY BROS. CO.
122 Main St. Est. 1841 Brockton

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 180

SPRING MEANS NEW DRAPERIES
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
619 Main Street Opp. Forest Ave.

PORTER'S
for your Easter Outfit
Both Women's and Misses'
231-239 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST., CHESTNUT HILL

Artistic Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
103 Washington St. BRAintree 0090
Frederick C. Carreiro, Francis G. Carreiro

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Formal clothes carefully cleaned to retain their original smartness.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
574 Boylston Street

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
262 Harvard Stree ASP 8000
Member F. T. D.

FLORELLA BEAUTY SHOP
One Item $.50
Three Items $1.25
Permanent Waves, $3.50 to $10
Room 6, 1352 Beacon Street
Beacon 3730 *Florence Allen*

Easter Gladness!
Pearls, many styles, from $1.00
IDENTIFICATION JEWELRY
Holmberg & Douglas
Jewelers
1332 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2981, 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOT CROSS BUNS
for Easter. We will feature these homemade, delicious, fluffy Hot Cross Buns. Leave your order early to be assured of your supply.
Dozen 29c

SAGE'S
Cambridge, Mass.
Belmont, Mass.
TRO. 2211
BEL. 4300

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service
Due to added cost of operation it is necessary for us to increase our rates.

M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
Complete Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

CONCORD

THE APPAREL SHOP
New Spring and Summer Dresses
COTTON—SILK—RAYON
in Junior Misses' and Women's Sizes
$3.95 to $19.75
COATS FOR DRESS AND SPORT
$3.95 to $25.00
Colonial Block Concord, Mass.

Clothing—Books—Toys
Concord Children's Shop
34 Main Street, Concord, Mass.
Clothing for children from infant to size 16. Only the best quality, priced reasonably.
New Easter and Spring Fashions

EASTER APPAREL
Ladies' Hats, Dresses, Shoes
Silk Stockings
We carry a good selection of above items in the latest styles and colors.
J. P. NOURSE INC.
48 Main Street Concord 371-W

DEDHAM

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop Res. Ded. 0507

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

F. H. Lane Company
All prepared for EASTER
Rare selections here.
Suits, Topcoats and other attire.
You'll be pleased with the reasonable prices.
530 MAIN STREET

—For Spring Smartness—
Beautiful NISLEY SHOES
in Blue, Beige, Black and Red.
Sizes 3½ to 10—Widths AAAA to C
GEORGE BROS., 386 Main Street

FRAMINGHAM

FRAMINGHAM
COLD FUR STORAGE COMPANY
C. F. CARLSON, Mgr.
Wholesale and Retail Furriers
Cold Storage, Factory Tannery, Showrooms
17 Haven St., Off Hollis, Framingham
Tel. 1688 Since 1909

Walk-Over
New Spring Styles Are Here
W. E. HENDERSON
30 Union Avenue Tel. 6306

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

BUY
FUEL OILS—COAL—COKE
from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass. Tel. 3693
Quick, Friendly Service

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street

Monarch Finer Foods
WILBUR COON SHOES
For hard to Fit Feet
H. E. HAMILTON CO.
250 Main Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Home Smoked Ham and Bacon for Easter
Homemade Frankforts
Pork and Tomato Sausage
Kirschner's Meat Market
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

CONSERVATION . . . . is the watchword. Individual Dry Cleaning makes fabrics last longer. Send your suits, coats, dresses to Individual regularly.
PHONE 1-6-4
Individual Family Laundry
Launderers — Dry Cleaners

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET—OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Corner Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

HOLYOKE

Pick your favorite Spring Styles here!
Smart, New NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE (Continued)

CLARK'S FLOWER SHOP
466 Dwight Street Phone 8058
HOLYOKE, MASS.
Member Florist Telegraph Association

LAWRENCE

For a Lovelier Easter
Choose your costume at
Cherry & Webb
Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1170 MASS. AVE. EX. 0326
Leg of Lamb, lb 31c
Chuck Pot Roast, lb 31c
Birdseye Peas, pkg 24c

Visit Our New Location
1751 MASS. AVE.
Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
TEL. LEX. 1880

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-9742 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clothe Your Boy at Talbot's
Largest Boys' Department
Lowest Prices in Lowell
Talbot Clothing Co.
Central at Warren St., Lowell

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Sale you've been waiting for
March Sale of Housewares
Greatest Values of the Year
PALMER STREET ANNEX

"SANITONE"
Your Clothes for Easter
109 CENTRAL and 345 WESTFORD ST.
325 BRIDGE, LOWELL, MASS.
Highland Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
Office, 346 Broadway

More women are wearing more suits all the time
Cherry & Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

RIGHT GOODS FAIR PRICES

Spring and Easter Promotion Sale
Men's and Young Men's
Two-Trouser Suits
$40.00 and $42.50 Values, Featured at
$35 and $37.50
Other Two-Trouser Suits
$40 and $45
The Extra Pair Doubles the Wear
BESSE-ROLFE STORE
Market Street
Corner Oxford St., Lynn

Lambs' Wool Comfortables
Beautiful hand-guided stitching on fine Cello-Rayon Satin. No more of this wool available this year! Better buy while present stock lasts! **$13.98**

Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY. 2-9737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 2 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women

$5 to $6.50
Glamorous Spring Styles with Hosiery, Handbags and Gloves to Match
HIGGINS
144 Pleasant Street Malden 1487

NEW SPRING FASHIONS
COATS—SUITS
DRESSES
Juniors—Misses—Women's

Gordon's
WOMEN'S SHOP
183 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

Wilfred Beauty Shoppe

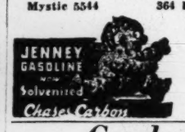
Make your appointments now for your
EASTER PERMANENT and RAP-I-DOL SHAMPOO
82 Pleasant Street Tel. 0465-W

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line
Curtains $1.00 up
Draperies $1.69 up
Special order work is our specialty

Jones Stores, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose
Saturday Only—March 21
WONDER DAY
Savings throughout the store on
SPRING and EASTER NEEDS
JOSLIN'S
Malden Square Malden 3600

MEDFORD

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 5544 364 Boston Avenue



Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

An Invitation to Beauty

Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

K. W. GERRITSON
Jeweler
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
5 Riverside Avenue Medford
Tel. Mystic 6988 See us today

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

Holden's Taxi
MELROSE
2700
1 Passenger—25c 2-4 Passengers—35c
Anywhere in Melrose
7 A. M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

Protect Your Furs
from the many risks and dangers of the summer months — Moths, Fire, Theft, Dust and Warm Weather Deterioration.
Place them in our hands for safe STORAGE and expert care until you need them.
Samoset Cleansers & Dyers
14B Emerson Street, Stoneham, Mass.
STOneham 0621

Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 0900 531 Main Street
Headquarters for Defense Supplies
Defense Hose Special, 50 ft., $4.50

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN
DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS
Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fireplace Wood
Birch, Oak, Maple, Mixed
1 cord (cut 16" or 24") 18.00
½ cord (cut 16" or 24") 9.00
¼ cord (cut 16" or 24") 4.50
MANTON P. SPEAR
37 Central Street, Wakefield
Crystal 0610

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 2000 RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
Ask for our Weekly List

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
March is the Big Month for Gas Stoves. You'll want to buy yours from one of New England's biggest selections here at The "Friendly" Store.

Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
566 Pleasant Street

COAL • COKE • OIL
MAIN OFFICE 206 UNION ST.
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
STATION
Maxfield & 2nd Sts.
AKIN & DENISON CO.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

FLORENCE E. RAND

HAT SHOPS
Scarves and Hosiery
at Newton
433 CENTRE ST.
LAS. 0084
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street BEA. 2092

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 CENTRE STREET BIG. 4240
Holland Butter, 2 lb. roll 79c
Large Legs of Lamb, lb 25c
Undercut Pot Roast, lb 31c
Tomatoes, lb. 10c

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER (Continued)

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
Be Prepared
Black-Out Material
Black Paper
Flintkote Black-Out Board
"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street LAS. 4853

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
334 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE"
Hosiery and Underwear

NORWOOD

Norwood Furniture Co.
Furniture of Distinction
ATTRACTIVELY PRICED
Radios Home Appliances
724 Washington Street Norwood 1132

PITTSFIELD

Newest Spring Styles
Pump-adores show off your feet in pretty new Spring Pumps.
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 North Street

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

For Easter
Get Your Spring Permanent at the
Wendell Beauty Salon
WM. LANGLEY
37 West St. Dial 7022

Esso
MOTOR FUELS and LUBRICANTS
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
NEW & DANIELS
135 South Street Tel. 9578

HOT CROSS BUNS
Pies Cakes Cookies
E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 North Street

9 x 12 Broadlooms
Priced as low as $39.50
A large line of 27-inch Hall and Stair Carpets
Rice and Kelly, Inc.
285 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

Bradford & Caswell Co.
We carry a full line of choice meats and groceries
HATCHET BRAND CANNED GOODS
Deliveries in Quincy and Milton
2 BROOK ST. WOLLASTON PRE. 6330, 6331

How Long Can You Run Your Car!
Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
Woodwards Chev. Co.
Blu 9200 426 Adams St., Milton

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
100 Quincy Avenue 39 Temple Street

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 5000

New England's Finest Model Supply House
Airplanes—Boats—Trains—Race Cars
Miniature Gasoline Engines—Lionel Trains
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 Revere Road, Quincy
38 Chauncy Street, Boston

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1037 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
15 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
76 Haven St. Tel. Read. 0460
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

THORNDIKE'S
Main Street at Haven Street

Easter Footwear
Men's Furnishings
READING TEL. REA. 0812-M

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Star Market Co.
CHECK OUR PRICES FIRST!
Always the lowest possible prices on every nationally-known brand in our store. Every day—6 days a week.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers by **PAGE**
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

WAKEFIELD

Spring is just around the corner. Your youngster's spring outfit is ready for your selection at Bowser's. Always in good taste, and a good value.
BOWSER & COMPANY
Wakefield Sq., Wakefield Crystal 1422

SMART EASTER FASHIONS
Wilhelmina Smart Shop
Gage Hats
Suits and Coats
Redingote and Jacket Dresses
Gotham Hosiery
Ireland Gloves
Wakefield Square Wakefield
BOOTHBY'S
The Store Where Friends Meet Friends
Smart Accessories for Easter
Bags—Gloves—Hosiery—Costume Jewelry—Hankies—Blouses
376 Main St., Wakefield Cry. 0325

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery
Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices
Waltham Super Market
836 MAIN STREET

WATERTOWN

AN ADDED SERVICE FREE!
We deliver milk in cream top bottles
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave. WAT 2818

Star Market Co.
Tender Genuine Spring
YOUNG LAMB
LEG AND LOIN lb. **27c** 12 to 16 lb. average
DELIVERY SERVICE
24 Mt. Auburn Street WAT. 3000

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

WEYMOUTH

RHINES LUMBER CO.
Rough and Finish Lumber
Windows and Doors
Floors and Cabinet Work
148 Commercial St. Phone Wey. 1640

WINTHROP

WINTHROP BEAUTY SHOP

GRACE YERXA
It is time to plan for a fresh permanent.
Bonat Method
Permanent Waving
198 WINTHROP ST. OCEAN 1707

WORCESTER

Cotton Seersuckers
Choose now, selections are at their best. Stripes, plaids, monotones, florals—59c, 69c, 79c.
SLOCUM'S
476 MAIN STREET, SECOND FLOOR

New Spring Toggery
FROM HEAD TO TOE
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
478 Main Street Opp. City Hall
Outfitter to Children from Cradle to College

Launderers Dry Cleansers

Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

TATMAN & PARK
Insurance
of All Kinds
Including AUTOMOBILE
44 FRONT ST. DIAL 5-4341

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cazton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received; Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 3 gns MRS CHAMPION Worthing 2717.

POST VACANT

HASLEMERE—Wanted end of March, nurse companion for one needing complete care; must be strong, gentle, non-smoker, vegetarian preferred. Miss Barnard, 22, Pitfold Avenue.

MOTHER'S help (over 30 years of age) required for 2 boys (7 and 5) at day school and girl aged 3; country; daily maid kept and morning help. Apply Hon. Mrs. George, Raymead, Harpsden, Henley-on-Thames. Phone Henley 479.

PUPIL required for large apiaries, over 100 hives; no premium owing to war conditions. Mrs. Lukes, Gibbet Oak Farm, Tenterden, Kent. Phone Tenterden 124.

POST WANTED

WIDOW (over 30) wishes post companion elderly lady or with children; adaptable; time, study, and attend services appreciated; with Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-1667, BCM/CSM, London.

WANTED

HAIRDRESSER SEEKS TO BUY
The whole equipment of a Ladies' Hairdressing business. What offers? Box W-1666, BCM/CSM, London.

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Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

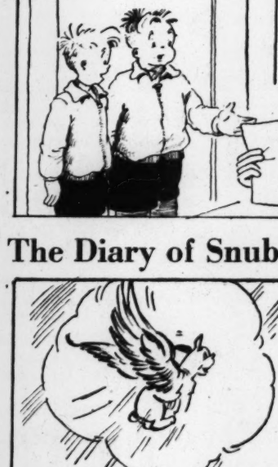
Why Books Are Sometimes Put on Microfilm?

A process has been devised by means of which newspapers, books, manuscripts, business records, etc., may be copied and preserved on strips or reels of film similar to motion picture film. This microfilm, however, differs from Hollywood "movie" film in the important particular that it has a non-inflammable cellulose acetate base instead of the highly combustible cellulose nitrate. As a result, microfilm copies of newspaper files offer no greater fire hazard than the same quantity and form of newsprint.

The film, which may be either 35-mm or 16mm in size, may be placed in a projector or viewing device and projected on a screen. The image is 1½ times the size of the original printed page, when 35-mm film is used, with the result that a 2-inch column of print appears three inches wide on the screen, with the type magnified in proportion. The projector is so devised that it may be used in any room under ordinary lighting conditions.

Microfilm copies of books and newspapers not only protect old and fragile pages from damage due to repeated handling but also effect considerable economies in the matter of storage space. It has been estimated, for example, that the entire files of a big metropolitan daily newspaper, covering a period of four years and requiring nearly 60 cubic feet of storage space in the original, when copied on microfilm would require only 1½ cubic feet.

Microfilm has been put to a wide variety of uses. Rare and priceless books of the British Museum have been put on microfilm and sent to the United States for sanctuary from the ravages of war. The Bureau of the Census, in Washington, D. C., is using this means of recording the names and data concerning millions of persons, thus preserving safely records otherwise subject to possible damage by fire or water, and to the practical certainty of being thumbed to oblivion in the course of time.



DIAGRAMMATIC SKETCH SHOWING COMPARATIVE STORAGE SPACE REQUIRED BY NEWSPAPER FILES (AS INDICATED BY WHITE CUBES) AND THOSE SAME FILES REPRODUCED ON MICROFILM (SHADED SQUARES)

Large manufacturing concerns use microfilm in connection with accounting and bookeeping. City, state, and federal records may be copied on microfilm and the originals destroyed. And many libraries in the United States have been busy making microfilm copies of books, periodicals, and manuscripts, and a microfilm lending service for libraries has been suggested.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Biographical Lines—George Eastman—1854-1932

His hobby was photography

GEORGE EASTMAN created a new international industry. He invented the process of taking pictures on flexible film. He was born in a picturesque hill section of central New York. Then his parents moved to Rochester, where he attended school. Photography was the lad's hobby, a strong, irresistible one. He was happiest puttering about with cameras and chemicals. But to obtain all these wonderful things he needed money. At fourteen he left school for a salary of $3 a week. As his earnings increased he bought more lenses, more plates. Finally he decided to devote his life to picture-making. . . .

* * *

PHOTOGRAPHY was an exacting occupation at that time: Bulky glass plates had to be exposed in the camera while wet. Like everybody else, young Eastman made his own wet plates. But one day he read about the possibility of using dry ones. Intensely interested he set about experimenting at once. After much labor he found a successful way to produce them. Starting with his own savings, Eastman began on a small scale. Demand grew beyond the young man's most cherished hopes. Orders reached some $4,000 worth of plates a month. . . . Then, suddenly, the infant industry ran into a snag: Customers complained that the plates lost their sensitivity. Eastman hastened to recall the stock, promising to replace it. And returned glass plates filled the factory to overflowing. The inventor tackled the problem by close study of the plates. But despite every effort he could not produce a good emulsion. Over one thousand experiments ended in as many failures. A trip to England disclosed the cause of the trouble at last! It was not due to Eastman's formula or to Eastman's machinery. It came from the kind of gelatin supplied by one manufacturer.

* * *

HIS COMPANY easily resumed business on a large scale. Yet Eastman did not feel that the problem was really solved. "After all, glass plates are heavy and cumbersome!" he thought. "One should be able to find a better material than glass." Inspired with this idea he plunged into experiment again. These efforts led him still further on the road to fame. In a few months he produced a long roll of sensitized paper. This done, he constructed a light, handy camera for that "film." The new camera held a roll providing for a hundred exposures. Eastman called it "Kodak," and he placed it on the market. The art of photography was coming within the reach of all. . . .

* * *

"KODAK cameras—You press the button—We do the rest." Those words now covered an entire page of most magazines. Demand for them both at home and abroad rapidly increased. Stories and jokes on the camera circulated like wildfire. . . . A New York Chamber of Commerce after-dinner speaker concluded: "As merchants, bankers and businessmen, we say to Congress: "Gentlemen, you press the button . . . we will do the rest. . . ." Eastman made the first film for Edison's first motion picture. "We never reach the end of anything," was his favorite motto. He opened new channels of communication and understanding. He amassed a great wealth which he hastened to distribute. He established progressive industries and welfare plans. Referring to his invention, Dr. Nicholas M. Butler declared: "It was a stupendous factor in the education of the world."

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

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Daily Anecdote

He Asked for It!

Mark Twain once encountered Chauncey Depew at a dinner while the former's "Joan of Arc" was being published serially.

"I don't suppose you ever read novels, Depew?" asked the famous author.

"Oh, yes, I do," replied Depew. "I am very fond of them."

"Have you seen that anonymous novel, 'Joan of Arc,' in Harper's?"

"Yes, indeed," said the famous orator and wit. "I read it every month."

"Well, what do you think of it?" asked Twain, trying hard to appear casual.

"That's hardly a fair question to ask me," replied Depew, who, unknown to Mark, had learned the author's identity.

"Why?"

"You see," answered Depew, in the manner of one confessing a most humiliating secret, "I wrote the thing and am trying to keep it quiet."

Daily Quotation

I KNOW that our inheritance is held in store for us by Time. I know there is a sea of Time to rise one day, before which all who wrong us or oppress us will be swept away like leaves. I see it, on the flow!—CHARLES DICKENS

Associated Press

Meet a Swoose!

Pair a swan with a goose and you'll get a swoose. One of the few such hybrids in existence is shown at a rare-bird farm in Miami, Fla.

In Lighter Vein

Strong Hint

Sign seen in a service station: We require a deposit of 50 per cent from customers we don't know, and 100 per cent from some we do know.—Exchange.

Dad Knew From Experience

Dad: "Bobby, there's a button off your coat. Go upstairs and sew it on."

Bobby (revealing surprise): "But, Dad, Mother will sew it on."

Dad: "I know she will, but I want you to learn to sew buttons on."

Bobby expressed amazement. "Why, Dad?"

Dad: "Some day, you'll have a wife."

Interested Spectator

Pat, innocent of all golfing lore, watched with interest the efforts of the man trapped in the bunker.

At last the ball rose in a cloud of sand, hovered in the air and much to the surprise of the golfer dropped to roll into the hole.

"Well, well," said Pat with a chuckle, "he'll be havin' a tough job to get out of that one."

Where Would You Find—

Answers

1. At the Firestone Rubber plant at Fall River, Mass.
2. Iceland.
3. The inland waterway patrol operated by the British Army.
4. Chicopee, Mass., claims to have manufactured them in 1835; some are still in existence.
5. University of Chicago.
6. An Old World migratory bird of the plover family.
7. Canterbury, 53 miles southeast of London.
8. The southwestern point of Portugal.
9. The Don in Russia.
10. Finland; contestants go out and try to find places marked on a map in the shortest length of time. Dartmouth College has adopted it as part of their defense training program.

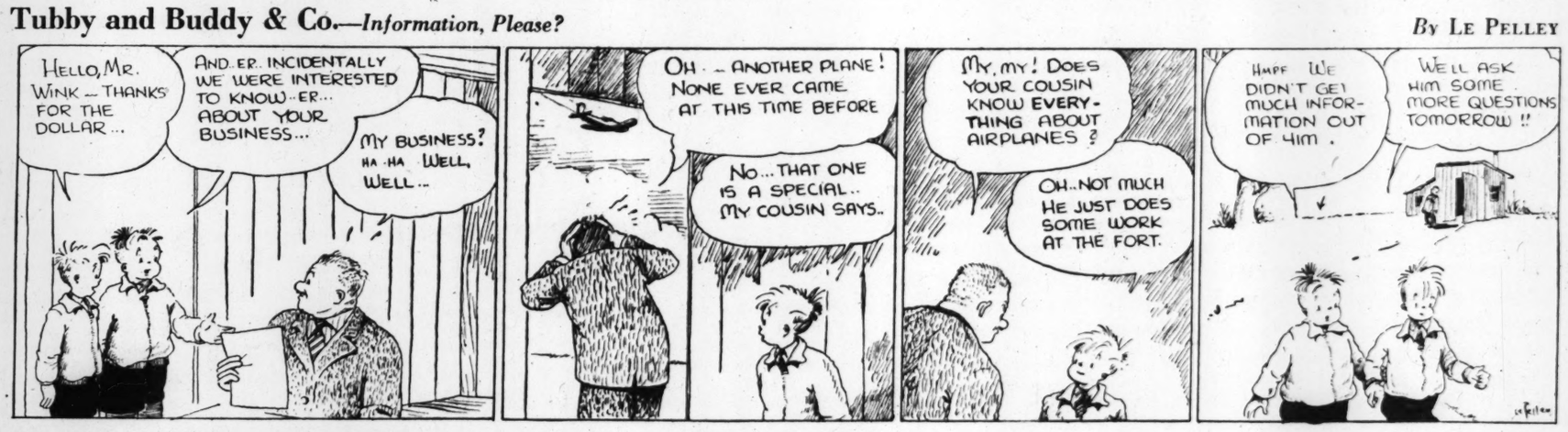
A Verse for Today . . .

And I will encamp about mine house because of the army, because of him that passeth by, and because of him that returneth: and no oppressor shall pass through them any more.

ZECH. 9:8

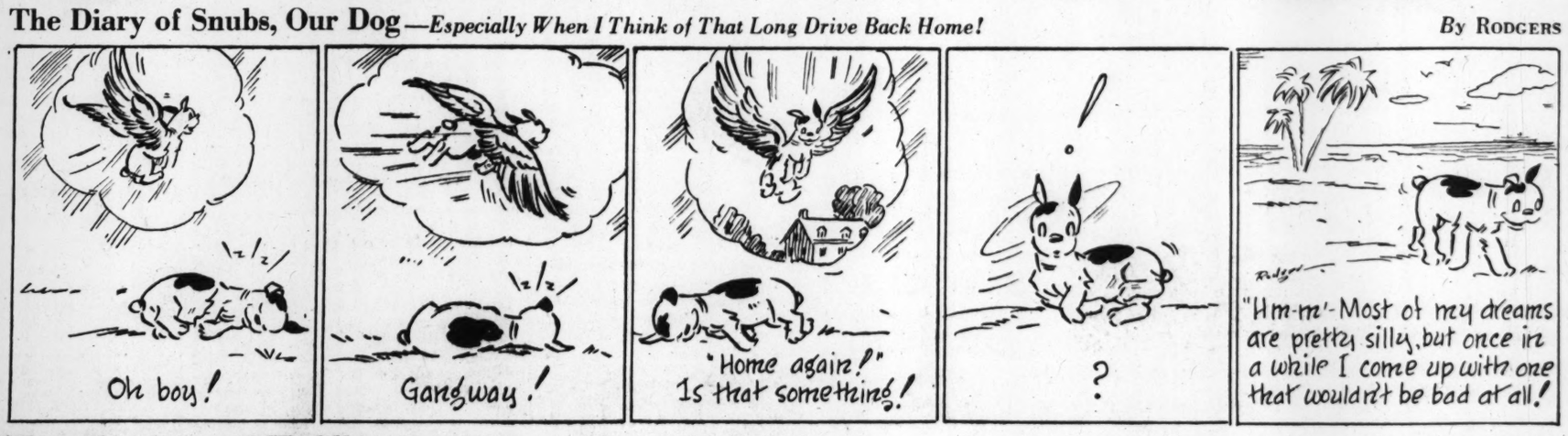
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Information, Please?*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO, MR. WINK — THANKS FOR THE DOLLAR...
AND ER.. INCIDENTALLY WE WERE INTERESTED TO KNOW ER... ABOUT YOUR BUSINESS...
MY BUSINESS? HA-HA WELL, WELL...
OH — ANOTHER PLANE! NONE EVER CAME AT THIS TIME BEFORE
NO... THAT ONE IS A SPECIAL.. MY COUSIN SAYS..
MY, MY! DOES YOUR COUSIN KNOW EVERY-THING ABOUT AIRPLANES ?
OH.. NOT MUCH HE JUST DOES SOME WORK AT THE FORT.
HMPF WE DIDN'T GET MUCH INFOR-MATION OUT OF HIM.
WELL ASK HIM SOME MORE QUESTIONS TOMORROW !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Especially When I Think of That Long Drive Back Home!*

By RODGERS


Oh boy!
Gangway!
"Home again!" Is that something!
?
"Hm-m'-Most of my dreams are pretty silly, but once in a while I come up with one that wouldn't be bad at all!

The Adventures of Waddles—*S. O. S.*

By THE HAGERS

SAID CAPTAIN BILL, WITH SOLEMN FACE, "THE WIND, SHIPMATES, SURE WRECKED THIS PLACE."
I PICKED A PIECE UP, BY MY SIDE, "IT'S MADE OF CARDBOARD, BILL!" I CRIED.
MATILDA CALLED, "AND LOOK AT ME! I'M PICKING UP A GREAT, BIG TREE."
JUST THEN WE HEARD A SMALL VOICE SHOUT, "COME HELP ME, PLEASE! I CAN'T GET OUT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Defeating Pro-Nazi Agitation

Fomenters of sympathy for America's enemies have enjoyed exceptional tolerance in this war. Archibald MacLeish, director of the Office of Facts and Figures, described them Thursday night as "divisionists" and "defeatists" who care more for their private hatreds than for their country. They have impeded the Nation's defense more than can be measured.

Among the agencies of pro-Fascist propaganda in the United States is a host of publications, many of which recently have been named in this newspaper with quotations to indicate their seditious tendency. Fortunately for the civil rights of Americans in general, the United States has in Francis Biddle an Attorney General solicitous to preserve so far as possible in wartime the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and the press. Unfortunately, one effect is to give great latitude to attacks on the Government's war aims if not on the Government itself.

Jefferson counseled that if any even wished to subvert the Republic, they should be left "as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left to combat it." That, however, was in peacetime, whereas this is war.

So great a defender of liberties as Justice Holmes said, "When a nation is at war many things that might be said in time of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that they will not be endured," and, "The most stringent protection of freedom of speech would not protect a man in falsely shouting fire in a theater, and causing a panic" *(Schenck v. United States, 1919)*.

Today the United States is dealing not with ordinary political discussion but with agitation by "little Führers," adventurers, and hate-spreaders who exploit the chaos produced by international marauders. Possibly the Department of Justice wishes only to be sure of air-tight cases before it goes into court against them.

But certainly if such propaganda is tolerated, reason should be not only free but active to combat it and citizens everywhere should be alertly energetic in uncovering and refuting its subtle or aggressive arguments.

Unwise Compulsions

Deferment of consideration of compulsory hospital insurance has just been recommended to Congress by a commission of the American Hospital Association. The Commission felt this was not the time for the Federal Government to begin taxing more than 40,000,000 workers to finance hospital payments.

The Social Security Board wants to introduce "hospitalization payments" through taxation, which is of course a compulsory method. Hospital leaders reply that the voluntary, non-profit hospital service plans sponsored by the American Hospital Association are having a rapid growth. These voluntary plans today cover nearly 9,000,000 individuals. The objecting hospital officials name other drawbacks to the compulsory proposal.

At one time the Social Security Board considered a pay-roll tax of 1 per cent, divided equally between employer and employee. A 1 per cent tax on the more than 40,000,000 employees in the social security system would yield $500,000,000 a year at present record employment. This would be a considerable sum to lay on workers and business in addition to the new Federal taxes and rising prices for a dubious experiment.

The Social Security Board intends that the Government should make the hospitalization payments direct to the workers. Dr. Michael M. Davis says in this month's Survey Graphic that "No such system would be either satisfactory or stable." On the other hand, he holds:

> If payments were made to hospitals directly, upon a basis reasonably related to costs of service, we should have the beginning, though a beginning at the tail end, of a national program of medical care.

In either case, whether the Government makes its payments to patients or to hospitals, a beginning is made on a national system of compulsory sickness insurance. This is the big public issue to be found in hospitalization payments by government.

Taxation for any such payments means the introduction of an entirely new type of social insurance. So great an innovation should not be attempted while the attention of the Nation is absorbed in war.

First Crocus

Wars and revolutions may smash history into jagged segments and make the times seem out of joint and all humankind hopelessly out of step. But in a secluded spot of the garden, camouflaged in the grass as if aware that camouflage is now a fashion, a crocus is pushing through.

The news spreads as fast as a battle headline. It spreads by word of mouth but no one suspects it of being mere rumor. People tell the truth about crocuses. And through the countryside, and along dignified city streets where little lawns smile under frowning brownstone or brick façades, the good news travels.

What makes the first crocus so important? Is it this—that in lands distant from one another, among peoples who think one another strange, in generations remote from each other, the discovery of the first crocus has always brought heads together in smiling confidences, has always led human beings to add warmth of heart to the waning of winter's discontent, has always been communicable in a common language which has no word for pride, or hate, or fear?

Between the grasses there, in that small bud, we find the quiet continuity of human happiness, guarded through storm and icy darkness, still a fact, waiting to be unfolded once again. We find friends as eager as ever to hear, as blithesome as ever to carry the good word. Human history is not completely told, nor deeply understood, by those who forget the first crocus.

Fighting Britain's Fight?

One still sometimes hears word-of-mouth suggestions, or sees them in Fascistically inclined publications, that the United States is being induced by Great Britain to make a disproportionate contribution to the war. Such Axis-aiding talk ran into factual refutation in the radio address of Lord Halifax Wednesday night which told something of what that beleaguered island fortress, Britain, is putting into the war.

For instance the British Ambassador to the United States, disclosed that for months past no less than 80 per cent of Britain's total military production and every soldier for whom shipping space was available have been sent overseas.

One wonders how many of those few Americans who spread disparaging remarks about the British would like to trade places with an average civilian on the British Isles and make his contribution to the war by standards prevailing there.

How would the critic like to be closely rationed as to the clothing he can buy, get around on seven gallons of gasoline a month with the prospect of losing that in July, pay 20 per cent of a $1,600 family income in taxes, be limited to approximately a pound of meat per person per week with little fish or poultry obtainable, get two to five eggs a month, half a pound of sugar a week, and do without green vegetables, fruit, or chocolate?

These are the circumstances under which Britain is giving up every possible ton of its shipping to carry supplies or men to the far battlegrounds of Russia, the East and Near East instead of more food for Britain itself.

Americans may well remember that Great Britain was shouldering the burden of the war, largely alone, for two years before the United States became a belligerent. The British Navy for more than a century has been a protection to American interests. When Americans dig as deeply for war sacrifices as Britons are doing, the war will be well-nigh won. And by that time they will be little disposed to quibble about who is doing the more, or for whom, but probably will be content to sum it up with saying, "Britain is fighting freedom's fight—and so is America."

Back to the Bone

The seventeenth century thought, and made a proverb of it, that "a good dog deserves a good bone." The twentieth might delete bone and substitute a nice tin of dog food. To be sure, not all dogs get their food in a tin; but it is estimated that in commandeering all such containers for food those used for the dog population will surrender to wartime industry 820 tons of desirable tin. It gives one a new idea of the four-footed friend as a consumer of packaged food. On the other hand, his satisfaction in a good bone is a long way from being a myth, and should be increased if he could know that by denying himself the luxury of canned food he is helping Uncle Sam to put more bite in the American bark.

Our Readers Say—

MacArthur, Secretary of War?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

READ TODAY THAT MACARTHUR WAS TRANSFERRED TO AUSTRALIA STOP MUCH BETTER MACARTHUR COULD BE MADE SECRETARY OF WAR STOP PLEASE PRINT THIS TELEGRAM.

Boston — JOHN F. BUCKLEY

[Editor's Note: Some weeks ago this newspaper remarked that "the time must be near at hand when brilliant leadership on the little Bataan peninsula will be worth far less than on the world front." It seems to us now that General MacArthur's usefulness in Washington could hardly be greater than in the Australian command, whose importance can hardly be exaggerated.]

Controlling Divisive Elements

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to thank the Monitor for two splendid articles, one by Roscoe Drummond and the other by R. H. Markham, exposing the pro-Fascist papers which are busy spreading false rumors to divide us from our Allies, especially Great Britain and Russia. The persistent lies to the effect that these countries are all through, that they are ready to collapse, that they are ready to make peace with Hitler and leave us in the lurch are as untrue and dangerous to our welfare as anything could possibly be. Britain and Russia are now stronger in the fight than they have ever been. They can only lose if we do not stay with them.

I hope something will soon be done to modify the freedom which such papers have to confuse and divide us from within when we are struggling against such mortal enemies beyond our borders. — D. M. LEITH

Andover, Mass.

Conserving Paper

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Representatives of various national, regional, and State newspaper associations have issued an appeal to United States newspapers to make every effort to conserve paper. May I offer the humble suggestion that some of our great metropolitan advertising sheets could greatly reduce their consumption of newsprint by omitting two-thirds of the matters devoted to accounts of prize fights and horse racing?

New York — WHIDDEN GRAHAM

"Hours of Fine Companionship"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Through the doorway of the Monitor the most distinguished and lovable people in the world come into our humble home. Our dinner service may not match, but anyone from the world's great, to Lupe and Waddles may dine with us. You guessed it—we read at the table. May your good work increase. We are most grateful for education in many branches and many hours of fine companionship.

South Haven, Mich. — M. L.

Saluting Victory

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sometime ago, when Mr. Churchill left the room after his address to the joint session of the United States Congress, he raised his hand in salute with the two fingers forming the letter "V" for victory.

Wouldn't it be a fine gesture to adopt this "V" form of salute when we stand at attention when our national anthem is played or when the flag is passing by?

Long Beach, Calif. — MARTHA ANSPACH

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Straining at gnats and swallowing camels"

The Bookshelf

Forecast of the Pacific War

Hector Bywater was a recognized British authority on naval matters and over a period of years wrote voluminously on such subjects.

Among them was THE GREAT PACIFIC WAR which appeared in 1925, and is now reprinted (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50) with an introduction written by Hanson W. Baldwin subsequent to Dec. 7, 1941. When this book was originally published, it attracted considerable attention, but the general reaction was that it was chimerical.

As long ago as 1925 the Pacific pot was simmering sufficiently to bring out this description of a hypothetical war supposedly occurring in 1931, in which the author attempted to evaluate the strategy of the participating nations. He did not foresee that when the storm did break in 1941, his own country would be drawn into the maelstrom.

* * *

Like the present war, its supposititious predecessor began with a surprise attack delivered by Japan while diplomatic exchanges were still being carried on. The initial attack differed, however, by being made on the Panama Canal—an objective which was still considered probable in December, 1941.

The next phase described has been duplicated in this war, a weak and ineffective United States naval force being left in Asiatic waters eventually to succumb to superior Japanese strength.

The invasion of the Philippines as related was accurate in that it forecast multiple Japanese landings after the weak United States air force had shot its bolt. The United States submarines managed to exact more toll in Bywater's account than actually has been the case, but the author failed to anticipate a Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island defense such as has been offered by MacArthur's doughty warriors. Then, as now, the amateur strategists assailed the Government for not risking its fleet to send a relieving force across the Pacific.

Guam gave a better account of itself in Bywater's version than actually materialized, holding out for a month before it capitulated to overwhelming force.

The west coast of the United States came in for submarine attack on shipping and shelling of shore objectives. Also a visitation by planes from an enemy carrier. These prophecies have been partly realized without, however, the hysterical cry for special protection the author surmised would come from every coastal city, village, and hamlet.

The book is as interesting as a well written novel, the author having exercised a vivid imagination and introduced many exciting and not impossible situations. The scene of action shifts from the western Pacific to the Magellan Straits, thence to Samoa, Alaska, and Hawaii, and finally to the mandated islands.

* * *

In Hawaii, then as was the case last December, gross carelessness prevailed, which permitted an imaginary fifth column attack to be launched designed to seize the entire group of islands. By an adroit manipulation of contingencies, the author prevents this catastrophe.

The United States eventually secures the mandated island of Truk as a base, and then pushes on to Angaur in the Pelews.

A pseudo-United States battleship fleet of dummies is used to good effect in a hocus-pocus which finally lures the Japanese Fleet into a decisive action with the real fleet, resulting in Japanese losses of such magnitude that the United States emerges the winner of the war.

Mr. Bywater did not visualize the decisive part the airplane was destined to play when his imaginary war became an actuality, nor did he contemplate operations over such an extensive area as is now involved. But it is interesting to note that he ventured a prediction which has proved to be correct—that the torpedo plane would be found to be more deadly than the bombing plane.

F. L. O.

Unlabored Musings

The Battle of the Prefix

Most words have a number of alternative meanings and it is just as well not to stress any particular meaning of any word too hard. Moreover its intrinsic value is not to be found in the letters which compose it, any more than the strength of a man consists in the bones and sinews that compose his body, for the true value in either case depends upon the particular purpose for which it is required. That is why one must not be too positive about the meaning of a word and Humpty Dumpty's scornful remark to Alice: "When I use a word it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less," may not, after all, be so very wide of the mark.

* * *

Admittedly a great deal depends on the degree of scorn, affability, apprehension, reasonableness, or other particular emphasis that finds its way into the use of any given word, whether spoken or written.

Job said, "How forcible are right words," and there are undoubtedly certain words that have an essential rightness, while others are very negative and gloomy. The contrast is perhaps most noticeable in those which have a prefix.

Two examples that almost always oppose each other are words that begin with the prefix "dis" and those that begin with the prefix "re," the latter nearly always providing a useful antidote for the distressing words which begin with "dis." "They've a temper some of them," Humpty Dumpty confided in Alice, and certainly the "dis" words are a most disagreeable company—disturbance, discord, discontent, discouragement, dismay—to jot down the very first that come into thought and there are a motley company of others at their heels. Neither dulcet tones nor soft-pedalled emphasis can mitigate their unpleasantness, and nothing less than a corresponding commando of "re" words will suffice to remove their bad effect and provide the remedy for the distemper that they have summoned up.

I say "re" words because this is the prefix that can do most to mitigate and dissolve the unpleasantness for which the "dis" words have been responsible. Let me cite a few of those which can be set down opposite to those listed above. Restraint is needed to offset disturbance, renewal will correct discord, recuperation—discontent, recovery—discouragement, repair—dismay, and so on. For whereas the "dis" words seem to have an underlying suggestion of separation and discouragement, the "re" words have that in them which suggests try again. Therefore, one should vehemently repel such disintegration of one's normal harmony and set to work to re-establish one's thinking on a firmer basis. Try it, and keep on trying, by bringing up reinforcements of "re" words.

Remember all the promises that you can think of which relate to restoration or restitution or redemption or renewal. If you can't remember any, get hold of a concordance and look them up one by one. These "re" words are sweet and gentle words—"I will restore health unto thee and I will heal all thy wounds, saith the Lord," "The Times of restitution of all things," "He shall redeem their soul from deceit and violence," "They shall repair the waste cities," to cite only a few. One can have a wonderful time with a concordance on these lines, and new trains of thought appear as one ponders the significance of the reconstruction which the little prefix implies.

* * *

For instance, how could one derive any satisfaction from reiteration such as we are told that the living beings ("beasts") in Revelation indulged in, resting not day and night from the repetition of one short sentence of fourteen words. The very thought of such a thing suggests a kind of unutterable boredom from which thought shrinks dismayed! True, there is a kind of reiteration which has no sense, and consequently as it falls upon the ear all interest in it evaporates and nothing but a dreary void remains. But suppose that these same words are charged with an authority that rings with an ever-increasing emphasis, and then one listens eagerly to catch these rising strains, just as a child will ask again and again for the repetition of a story, the smallest detail of which he already knows so well that he is ready to prompt the teller should his memory show any signs of flagging.

Yes, in this wordy warfare when the challenge of the "dis" words is without, at the very door of thought, one can hardly do better than to rally to one's aid all the kindly and constructive "re" words, and then with repeated sallies one will effectively complete the rout of the greatest enemy of all—discouragement. Still, of course, words are only words, and as Humpty Dumpty said—or was it Shakespeare said it first?—it's what you think that counts. — CENTURION

The Wide Horizon

Nippon Ignoring Hitler?

By Volney Hurd

Early this month Tokyo said, through a Japanese college president, Yoshio Yamada, that the Japanese must be careful not to lose the economic war and added, "Many countries have been defeated because their economic life could not adjust itself to a war economy," and then mentioned the German defeat in the last war as an example.

To appreciate this let us remember that the whole Hitler argument for coming into power and carrying out his war has been that Germany was tricked in the last war and lost it through Jews, Communists, and broken Allied promises. Germany was strong and powerful but was tricked into signing the peace, he said.

Now to have Japan, Hitler's ally, bluntly refute that whole major foundation of the Nazi cause by saying that it was the inability of Germany to adjust itself to a war economy which caused the loss of the last war is the worst sort of treason from within the Axis ranks.

* * *

About the same time Tokyo put on the air a dispatch, supposedly from Lisbon, which stated that if Japan succeeds in conquering southeast Asia, her defensive position "will be so powerful that Hitler's defeat in Europe will not alter her predominance in East Asia."

Here Japan calmly talks about Hitler's defeat in Europe. It does not qualify it even with an "if" of any sort. It mentions the defeat, in fact, as a foregone conclusion.

So, obviously, Japan is now on its own and is using Germany for its sheer convenience.

Now, if Japan were working on the basis of a two- or three-way alliance winning ultimate victory over the rest of the world, dividing it up into two or three major sections as Hitler's geopolitical experts have so often outlined, it certainly could not accept a possible defeat of Hitler. Therefore, we must assume that Japan does not now and never has accepted this world division à la Hitler. And since Japan's position is based on complete victory, we can ask whether or not Japan seeks to take Hitler's place as the world conqueror.

Japan has long talked about Asia as its one aim. It tells the Japanese people that it is conquering Asia for the Japanese. But it tells the other Asiatic people that it is conquering Asia for the Asiatics. Yet we have seen strong efforts to establish Japanese influence in South America, second only to the German efforts. So on this southern continent we have seen a clashing of interests, a battlefield in which both Berlin and Tokyo have subtly sought to gain economic superiority. Yet South America is not Asia—or is it?

* * *

That may sound like a foolish question, but the next piece of Japanese broadcasting we record here is so utterly amazing and fantastic that to ask if South America is Asia is modest in comparison. If there have been any previous doubts about what the Japanese are seeking, read this statement given on the Japanese radio the other evening by Dr. Tsunekich Komaki of Kyoto Imperial University. Dr. Komaki says:

"It is obviously reasonable for us to term America an eastern Asia. . . . Europe recognizes Australia as a part of Asia. . . . Africa is also part of Asia. . . . In ancient Greece it was considered a part of Asia, and the Mediterranean was also so considered by Alexander the Great. . . . As you will note on the map, Europe is only a part of Asia. In northern Europe there is Asiatic blood flowing thick in the veins of the inhabitants. The Pacific Ocean is an Asian Sea. The Indian Sea must also be a sea for Asia. The Atlantic Ocean is also part of Asia. There are no seven seas, but only one sea exists, and it is connected to Japan. All the ocean is to be recognized as the great Japan Sea."

There you have it. Fantastic? Absurd? Impossible? Yes, of course. Yet Japan's official radio carries it. There are Japan's ambitions. This report was carefully recorded by the United States Government's listening post; so we can guarantee its authenticity. There we have the junior partner of Hitler talking, the little fellow who was to be used to help out. He doesn't mind if the Allies defeat Hitler, for he thinks he can defeat the Allies anyway, and they will just be doing a necessary preliminary job for him.

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